



BOROUGH OF STRETFORD



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

1970

Including the Report of the
Chief Public Health
Inspector

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
STRETFORD,
TRAFFORD PARK 2101.



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BOROUGH OF STRETFORD
HEALTH COMMITTEE
1970

Chairman:

Councillor H. H. JONES

Deputy Chairman:

Alderman H. F. FOX

Councillor Mrs. B. E. Boulton
Councillor H. Davies
Councillor Mrs. M. A. M. Evans
Councillor R. Gregory
Councillor Mrs. M. Hindley
Councillor E. J. Kelson
Councillor R. Moores
Councillor Mrs. S. Watkinson

**PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE
LOCAL AUTHORITY**

1 9 7 0

Medical Officer of Health:

Wm. SHARPE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., B.Sc.
(Divisional Medical Officer, Health Division No. 16,
Lancashire County Council)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

MARJORIE T. DARE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Senior Assistant Divisional Medical Officer,
Health Division No. 16, Lancashire County Council)
(Deceased June 1970)

CICELY R. HAINES, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.Obst.,
D.R.C.O.G.

(Commenced November 1970)

Staff of the Public Health Department

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Director:

* J. KAY, C.S.I.B., M.Inst.P.C., D.P.A. (London)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

*† J. C. ANKERS, C.S.I.B.

Public Health Inspectors :

*† G. C. TAYLOR, C.S.I.B.

* F. G. ORNSBY-DOBSON, C.S.I.B.

*R. ABBEY, C.P.H.I.B., A.M.Inst.P.C.

*† F. G. COOPER, D.P.H.I.E.B.

*† J. A. HARPER, C.P.H.I.B.

*J. F. HARTLEY, C.P.H.I.B.

A. D. MOSS, C.P.H.I.B.

R. W. SMITH, D.P.H.I.E.B.

(Resigned July 1970)

Chief Clerk :

C. B. WARDLE

* Certified Meat and Food Inspectors

† Certified Smoke Inspectors

Staff of the Health and Welfare Services Department

Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

PHOEBE J. M. ARMSTRONG, M.B., Ch.B., C.P.H., B.Sc.

MARY I. THOMPSON, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.C.H.

(sessional)

FIONNUALA KENNEDY, M.B., B.Ch.

(part-time, seconded from Health Division 16)

MINA SPIRMAN, M.D.

(part-time, seconded from Health Division 16)

Dental Officers:

J. S. HIGHAM, B.D.S.

R. B. GELDEARD, L.D.S.

(sessional, resigned 10.11.70)

K. S. NUNN, B.D.S.

(sessional, resigned 23.10.70)

ELIZABETH ANNE GELDEARD

(sessional, resigned 10.11.70)

Health Visitor/School Nurses:

Mrs. F. K. ANTONIE

Mrs. G. HORROCKS

(commenced 5.1.70)

Mrs. E. A. HILLMAN

(commenced 20.4.70)

Mrs. E. M. BELL

Miss S. McGAHAN

Mrs. C. M. ALLEN

Miss F. SHARPLES

(part-time)

Mrs. N. M. BESSANT

Mrs. A. I. R. SUMIRA

(part-time)

(resigned 31.3.70)

Mrs. C. M. COX

Mrs. A. SAVAGE

(resigned 9.10.70)

Mrs. M. DALY

Mrs. I. DAWSON

Mrs. M. E. GOORNEY

Mrs. E. J. EDWARDS

(part-time)

Mrs. M. G. SEAL

(commenced 5.9.70)

Mrs. N. CHARLES

Domiciliary Midwives:

Mrs. P. BUTCHER

(part-time, became full-time 1.9.70)

Mrs. M. HEYWORTH

(part-time, became full-time
1.8.70)

Mrs. S. DOOGUE

Mrs. J. MOSS

(resigned 31.3.70)

Mrs. M. GILLIGAN

Mrs. J. SPENCER

District Nurses:

Mr. S. CABON
Mrs. S. M. BOND
Miss A. G. BUDGETT
Mrs. H. E. HANKEY
Mrs. M. JORDAN

Miss M. LAYCOCK
Mrs. M. MOORHOUSE
Mr. I. K. MANSFIELD
Miss M. E. MAGUIRE
Mrs. B. MURRAY
(commenced 1.10.70)

Home Help Organiser:

Miss M. ROBERTS

Senior Chiropodist:

Mrs. M. B. FERNANDO
Social Welfare Officer of the Blind
Mrs. I. M. WITHINGTON

Senior Administrative Officer

F. SMITH, D.M.A.

The following officers are seconded from Health Division 16
on a part-time basis:

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

A. HARGRAVE
(commenced 9.11.70)

J. LAUGHTON
(resigned 30.9.70)

Mental Welfare Officers:

Miss T. F. McELLIN
(commenced 1.9.70)

Miss R. M. LEWIS
(commenced 1.9.70)

Miss M. P. HARGAN

Miss A. COWLEY

M. PARKER
(resigned 31.10.70)

Divisional Welfare Organiser:

R. N. THOMAS, A.I.S.W.

Social Welfare Officers:

Mrs. M. PIPER

Miss A. P. KELLY
(commenced 1.9.70)

Welfare Assistants:

Mrs. D. THORNTON
(commenced 26.1.70)

Miss R. E. JONES

Mrs. B. FAIRCLOUGH

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the
YEAR ENDED 31st December, 1970

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Stretford for the year 1970.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the resident population of the Borough at mid-year 1970 was 58,380, a decrease of 440 on the estimate for the previous year. Thus the downward trend in the population figure since the census of 1951 when the population of the Borough reached 61,874 continues.

Birth Rate

The number of live births registered during the year was 876, confirming the downward trend of recent years, since there were 53 fewer children born than in 1969. The adjusted birth rate for the year was 15·3 per thousand of the estimated population, the national average for England and Wales being 16.

There were fewer illegitimate children registered during the year, 130 compared with 147 during the previous year. The percentage of illegitimate births (14·8) was however still well above the national average.

Death Rate

The number of deaths occurring during the year was 649 (343 males, 306 females) giving an adjusted death rate of 13·4 per thousand of the estimated population. The average death rate for the country as a whole was 11·7 per thousand.

Maternal Mortality

For the third year in succession no maternal death was registered. Only one death associated with child-birth has occurred in the district during the last ten years.

Infant Mortality

There was unfortunately an increase during the year in the number of children dying under the age of one year, 30 infants died compared with 24 during 1969. The infant mortality rate for the year was 34 per thousand live births which was well above the rate for England and Wales at 18 per thousand live

births. As has been pointed out frequently in previous reports too much emphasis should not, however, be laid on annual fluctuations of the various rates referred to in the report since wide variations do occur from year to year in the smaller population groups. The general trend over a period of five to ten years is much more significant.

Infectious Diseases

No serious outbreak of infectious disease occurred during the year, the only somewhat disturbing feature was the considerable increase in the number of cases of whooping cough notified. This would seem to indicate that protection offered against this disease leaves something to be desired. It should however be remembered that this is one of the few infectious diseases which affects the very young child and a number of the cases reported were obviously infected before vaccination could be provided. Nevertheless eighty children over the age of one year were notified as suffering from the illness which would suggest that the herd immunity in the pre-school age group is far from adequate.

For the third year in succession the number of measles cases (299) notified was low and it would now seem that the vaccination procedure introduced in 1968 is having a definite effect on the incidence of this disease. No case of diphtheria, poliomyelitis or Typhoid fever was notified during the year. It was stated in last year's report that no case of food poisoning had been reported during 1969 and the remark was then made that this happy state of affairs was "not likely to be repeated". It is with considerable pleasure that I have to report that the prophecy made in that report has very quickly been proved to be wrong, since for the second year in succession there has been no notified case. Considering the number of canteen meals that must be served each day in the highly industrialised area of Trafford Park this reflects great credit on the supervisory staff in the health department, and the management and workers in the many canteens in the area.

A total of 22 cases of Tuberculosis was notified during the year under review, 15 of which were pulmonary infections. The fact that the incidence of this disease has remained around the same level for the last decade, would seem to indicate that this serious condition has not yet surrendered to modern advances in prevention and treatment. It is essential to be continually on guard against a further extension of this disease within the community, and the early detection and treatment of cases and contacts is imperative.

Atmospheric Pollution

In spite of set-backs during the winter of 1970-1971, due to anticipated shortages of solid smokeless fuel it is hoped

that the domestic smoke-control programme will be completed within the next two years, as far as the premises within the Borough are concerned. The resolute action taken by the Health Committee in this field is now beginning to show dividends. There has been a steady decline in the level of air pollution over the past ten years. All three major components, smoke, Sulphur Dioxide, and dust and grit, having been considerably reduced mainly due to the control of low-level emission from the domestic chimney. Industry has of course played its part in improving the environment, and although there are a number of industrial problems still to be solved, the co-operation of industrialists has been greatly appreciated in reducing particularly grit and dust in the atmosphere, and the invisible pollutant Sulphur Dioxide. The action taken by various firms in the control of Sulphur Dioxide emission is particularly praiseworthy, since it can be an extremely expensive operation, and is carried out on a voluntary basis since there are still no legal standards enforceable as far as this pollutant is concerned.

Housing

Priority allocation of housing for health reasons continues to be dealt with by confidential report from the family practitioner along with reports submitted from the staff of the Health and Welfare department. The main demand for rehousing on medical grounds is for ground floor accommodation for the elderly and physically handicapped. There is still an insufficiency of this type of accommodation to meet the demand and with the ever-increasing proportion of elderly in the population the need for special housing of this type is likely to increase in the future. I am sure that the Housing Committee are fully aware of the problem, and will make every effort to offer a solution in the further redevelopment of the Old Trafford area in the years ahead.

During the year 171 cases were assessed for rehousing on health grounds of which 135 warranted some degree of priority.

PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

Care of Mothers and Young Children

The provision of Local Authority ante-natal clinics was discontinued during the year, due to the lack of demand. The reason for this falling off of attendances at clinic centres is due to the shift from Local Authority care to the hospital and family practitioner services. Domiciliary midwives are, however, still playing a considerable role in the ante-natal supervision of patients in close association with the general practitioner.

The work carried out at the relaxation clinics, where expectant mothers are prepared for labour and motherhood, remained steady, 96 expectant mothers made 509 attendances at these clinics during the year.

Although there was a slight decrease in the number of children attending the four Child Health Centres, nevertheless, 2,090 children made a total of 11,317 attendances which lends further support to the observations made in recent reports that the Local Authority well-baby clinic has still a valuable part to play in the community health services. Very few would disagree, however, with the contention that this service must ultimately be the responsibility of the family doctor, but until such time as he has sufficient time, adequate premises, and additional auxiliary help, the local health authority must continue to provide the service. The attention of pre-school children for period medical inspection, whether it be to their own doctor or Child Health Centre, must be encouraged, since it enables the detection of developmental irregularities and difficulties, at a stage where remedial action can be undertaken much more easily. It also ensures that full protection against the various infectious diseases included in the immunisation schedule can be offered.

The various screening procedures applicable to the developing child which are carried out by the health services are detailed in the body of this report. All infants were tested as soon after birth as possible and again after a few weeks to rule out congenital dislocation of the hip. During the second week of life, blood was taken by the Health Visitor from every infant in order that Scriver's Test could be carried out. This Test is used for the detection of phenylketonuria and other disturbances of metabolism in order that early treatment may be initiated to prevent mental and physical deterioration. Screening tests for the early ascertainment of deafness were carried out on 338 infants during the year.

The number of parents seeking a placement in day nurseries for pre-school children far exceeds the amount of accommodation available. At the end of the year under review there were

161 children on the combined waiting list for the three nurseries, which in practical terms means that a high proportion of parents will be disappointed unless they fall within the priority groups. Very few places are now available for the child who is not in medical or social need of nursery care, since 78% of all cases admitted to the nurseries during 1970 had some degree of priority.

Family Planning

An additional family planning clinic was opened during the year based on Stretford Memorial Hospital and administered by the Family Planning Association. There are now three clinics based within the Borough, one run directly by the local Health Authority and dealing only with cases referred for medical reasons and two under the auspices of the Family Planning Association offering advice to all who feel they require it.

Domiciliary Midwifery

The number of home confinements again dropped dramatically during the year only 25 mothers electing to have their children born in home surroundings.

We are now very quickly moving into the position where all children will be born in hospital and I feel that the time is now overdue for a very careful look at the deployment of midwives. During 1969, the average number of confinements for the year conducted by each domiciliary midwife was five, which does appear to be a singular misuse of highly trained and skilled personnel, especially with hospital based midwives in the area stretched to the limit, and beyond, at times.

It should be pointed out, however, that domiciliary midwives were not under-employed during the period, but their main duties lay in ante-natal supervision, and the care of the mother and baby during the puerperium following early discharge from hospital. In other words, her main work was as a maternity nurse, and to continue to use nurses highly trained in obstetric skills practically exclusively for this purpose, would seem to be misguided both from the patients and midwives point of view. It is felt, therefore, that the time has now come to look very closely at the practicability of a service fully integrated with the hospital maternity service. Obviously, integration is going to take place in the restructured National Health Service within the next few years and it is considered that this could well be forestalled with advantage to the maternity service in the area.

Health Visiting Service

This service was fully established at the end of the year,

fifteen health visitors being employed within the Borough. Although it is realised how fortunate it is to be able to recruit up to full establishment, the establishment itself cannot be considered to be over-generous having regard to the medico-social problems in the area.

It has still not been found practicable to introduce a comprehensive general practitioner attachment scheme, which has improved the service in the adjacent divisional health area. One of the main difficulties in the establishment of a health visitor attachment scheme is the number of practices in the area, which means on the existing health visitor establishment, that one health visitor would have to be responsible for the patients of more than one practice. There is now an increasing tendency for family practitioners to form groups and work from a combined centre so that the question of attachment is again under active consideration. Meantime, any request from a family practitioner for a health visitor to be attached to his practice will receive sympathetic consideration.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Primary vaccination against smallpox was carried out on 236 children during the year. At the time of writing, advice has been received from the Chief Medical Officer at the department of Health and Social Security that routine vaccination in childhood should be discontinued. This advice is based on a recent appraisal of the present position by the Smallpox Vaccination Sub-Committee. This advisory committee, after studying the evidence, concluded that the chances of introduction of smallpox into Britain have substantially diminished, and are likely to lessen with the further progress of the world-wide eradication campaign and that the British public are therefore far less likely to be exposed to infection than at any previous time. The committee also concluded that vaccination is a "safe and reliable method of protection against smallpox for the vast majority of persons, but the number of serious complications in childhood though few, is now out of proportion to the risk to them from smallpox in Britain".

Whether this is sound advice only time will tell, but so long as there are areas in the world where smallpox is endemic, I feel that one must have reservations about its adoption. Although it is factual that the smallpox eradication programme has substantially cut the world incidence of the disease, it has by no means been eliminated and the diminished risk of imported infection due to the curtailment of the reservoir is surely offset to some degree by the ever-increasing amount of world-wide travel.

The very fact that the ministerial circular itself goes on to advise that all Health Staff who came into contact with patients

should be offered vaccination and regular revaccination indicates that the advisory committee is still apprehensive about imported cases in the future.

It is appreciated that proponents for the abolition of routine childhood vaccination against smallpox argue that should cases be imported into this country the spread of infection can be contained by the "ring method" of vaccination of contacts. One is not quite so sure that this procedure will be as effective as is thought by our advisors, since we have no experience in its use in a highly susceptible population, which is likely to result from the marked diminution in herd immunity occurring in the native population following abolition of routine vaccination. Is it not possible that an extremely serious outbreak which will be difficult to contain may occur in the next generation, unless smallpox can be completely eradicated from the world, which is unlikely?

Probably the most acceptable argument in favour of the abolition of routine smallpox vaccination is the slight risk involved in the procedure, but surely even this argument has to be balanced against the probable community risk stemming from abolition and the individual risk to the adult who has to receive a primary vaccination in adult life carries a risk of complications, but go on to say that this is not so great as to justify routine vaccination in childhood in the hope of reducing the risk to adults. It is hoped that this interpretation of the rather meagre statistical information turns out to be reliable, since from one's own experience in this field the reaction to primary vaccination in adult life, is generally very much greater than in infancy and causes considerable inconvenience in a high proportion of patients.

One would make one last point regarding the complication risk to the infant after vaccination. The evidence of incidence has always seemed to be equivocal since in this country practically all illness occurring immediately following vaccination seems to be attributed to this cause, and in general the statistical material produced in this field is extremely variable e.g. it is claimed in Sweden where compulsory routine vaccination is still offered at an age of two months that the complication rate is virtually non-existent.

Welfare Services

Under the delegation scheme for health and welfare the Borough Council is responsible for the day to day administration of the schemes promoted by the Local Welfare Authority under the National Assistance Act, 1948 to assist the physically handicapped including the blind and the deaf.

Full details of the work carried out during the year will be found in the report. During the year alterations and adaptations

to the homes of fourteen permanently handicapped persons were carried out free of charge, and holidays were provided for twenty-seven handicapped persons during the summer.

The Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, 1970 reached the statute book during the year which has been hailed as a "new charter" for the physically handicapped. The full implementation of this Act will depend mainly on the allocation of resources in money, and the availability of manpower. It should, however, be pointed out that a considerable number of the services detailed in the Act have been provided for many years in the area, and the extension of the work in this field can only be carried out if additional social workers are made available. Probably the sections of the new Act in most urgent need of implementation are those dealing with:—

- (a) The ascertainment of the number of persons in need of assistance.
- (b) The provision of Special Housing.
- (c) The provision of Public Sanitary Conveniences.
- (d) The special provision for the younger chronic sick in long-term care hospitals.

In the end the quality of the service provided for the registered handicapped is mainly dependent as stated previously, on the amount of money the community is prepared to allocate for the purpose.

I should like to place on record my thanks to the voluntary workers who have devoted much of their leisure time to the provision of welfare facilities for the elderly and handicapped. Special thanks are due to the W.R.V.S. who in spite of serious manning difficulties delivered during the year 9,516 hot mid-day meals to those in need, and to the ladies who have staffed the luncheon clubs operating within the Borough. The benefit to the elderly derived from these services cannot be over-estimated and one would like to see more voluntary workers prepared to assist in this field since the very willing band of present volunteers is being stretched to breaking point.

In conclusion, I should like to report my appreciation of the help I have received during 1970 from the staff of the health department and the willing co-operation received from the other departments of the Corporation.

I offer to you, Mr. Chairman and members of the Health Committee my sincere thanks for your encouragement and support during the year.

I have, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

WM. SHARPE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR
THE YEAR 1970

Area (Statute Acres)	3,530
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population	
mid-1970	58,380
(Census, 1961)	60,364
(Census, 1951)	61,874
Number of Inhabited Dwellings (end of 1970)	
according to Rate Books (estimated)	19,090
Number of Inhabited Dwellings (Census, 1961) ...	18,477
Persons per acre	16·5
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census, 1961)	19,459
Rateable Value	£3,637,880
Product of 1d. Rate	£14,063

VITAL STATISTICS BASED ON THE NET BIRTHS
AND DEATHS AFTER CORRECTION FOR INWARD
AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS AS FURNISHED BY
THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL

		M.	F.	Total
Live births	{ Legitimate	383	363	746
	{ Illegitimate	62	68	130
Total		445	431	876
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (adjusted)				15·3
Still Births				11
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births				12·0
Deaths				649
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (adjusted)				13·4

The crude death rate of 11·1 per 1,000 population, after adjustment by the use of the comparability factor of 1·21 supplied by the Registrar-General, gives a death rate of 13·4 per 1,000, which is statistically comparable with the death rate for England and Wales of 11·7 per 1,000.

Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ...	None
Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...	—
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:	
All Infants per 1,000 live births ...	34·0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	35·0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	31·0
Death Rate of infants under 4 weeks of age:	
All infants per 1,000 live births ...	29·0
Death rate of infants under 1 week of age:	
All infants per 1,000 live births ...	25·0
All infants per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...	37·0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...	149
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis ...	2

The above statistical rates are based on a population of 58,380 as estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1970.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1970

Registrar-General's Classification.

	Males	Females
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	1	1
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc. ...	2	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus ...	4	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	9	8
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine ...	7	11
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx ...	2	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ...	38	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ...	—	15
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ...	—	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate ...	4	—
Leukaemia ...	3	—
Other Malignant Neoplasms ...	12	19
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	—	1
Diabetes Mellitus ...	1	6
Other Endocrine etc., Diseases ...	—	2
Meningitis ...	1	—
Multiple Sclerosis ...	—	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	3	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	8	5
Hypertensive Disease ...	10	6
Ischaemic Heart Disease ...	94	49
Other Forms of Heart Disease ...	11	13
Cerebrovascular Disease ...	35	65
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	6	27
Influenza ...	2	2
Pneumonia ...	12	16
Bronchitis and Emphysema ...	25	12
Asthma ...	1	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	1	—
Peptic Ulcer ...	4	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	—	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	2	5
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	2	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	1	—
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System ...	2	1
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue ...	1	—
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System ...	—	2
Congenital Anomalies ...	8	2
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc. ...	7	—
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality ...	6	3
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions ...	—	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	5	2
All other Accidents ...	3	8
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries ...	9	1
All causes ...	343	306
	649	

DEATHS

The total number of deaths of Stretford residents recorded by the Registrar-General is 649 (see table on page 17).

329 deaths were registered in the Borough during the year, including 37 deaths of non-residents which were transferred to their appropriate registration areas : 357 Stretford residents died outside the district. The net number of deaths of Stretford residents (occurring within or outside the district) was, therefore, 649. Of this number, 415 (or 64 per cent. of the total deaths) occurred after the age of 65 years.

Age at death				Number
0—1	...	...	...	30
1—2	...	...	...	—
2—5	...	...	...	3
5—15	...	...	...	2
15—25	...	...	...	5
25—45	...	...	...	19
45—65	...	...	...	175
65—75	...	...	...	180
75 and over	...	...	...	235
Total				649

WARD INCIDENCE OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN 1970

Stretford	...	...	...	82
Longford	...	...	...	108
Talbot North	...	...	...	84
Talbot South	...	...	...	59
Trafford	...	...	...	61
Cornbrook	...	...	...	92
Clifford	...	...	...	59
Park “ A ”	...	...	...	23
Park “ B ”	...	...	...	81
Total	...	...	...	649

BIRTHS

On the Registrar-General's figure of 876 registered births a crude birth rate for the year of 15·0 per 1,000 estimated resident population is obtained, which is adjusted by use of the comparability factor of 1·02 giving a birth rate of 15·3 per 1,000, comparable with the birth rate for England and Wales of 16·0 per 1,000.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority are given on page 4 at the beginning of this Report.

Laboratory Facilities

Laboratory facilities for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service (directed by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health), at Withington Hospital, Manchester. There is frequent and mutual collaboration between the department and the Laboratory. Dr. Tobin and his staff at the Laboratory have continued to give prompt advice which has been of practical value.

Maternal Mortality

No maternal deaths were recorded by the Registrar-General during 1970.

The improvement in the mortality figures since 1932 is shown in the following table overleaf :—

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

(Registrar-General's Figures)

Year	STRET福德		England and Wales
	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
1932	3	4.08	4.24
1933	5	7.07	4.24
1934	3	2.48	4.41
1935	3	3.74	3.93
1936	3	3.98	3.81
1937	3	3.76	3.11
1938	3	2.63	3.08
1939	2	2.86	2.82
1940	1	1.50	2.16
1941	—	—	2.23
1942	2	2.63	2.01
1943	5	5.17	2.29
1944	1	0.87	1.93
1945	3	2.84	1.79
1946	1	0.76	1.43
1947	3	2.16	1.17
1948	1	0.79	1.02
1949	—	—	0.98
1950	1	0.93	0.86
1951	1	0.98	0.79
1952	—	—	0.72
1953	—	—	0.76
1954	1	1.04	0.69
1955	—	—	0.64
1956	—	—	0.56
1957	1	0.94	0.47
1958	—	—	0.43
1959	2	1.82	0.38
1960	2	1.85	0.39
1961	—	—	0.33
1962	—	—	0.35
1963	—	—	0.28
1964	—	—	0.25
1965	—	—	0.25
1966	—	—	0.26
1967	1	0.92	0.20
1968	—	—	0.24
1969	—	—	0.19
1970	—	—	0.18

Deaths from abortion have been included each year since 1943.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate for 1970 was 34·0 per 1,000 live births as compared with 26·0 in the previous year. This is comparable with the rate for England and Wales of 18·0 per 1,000 live births. From the table on page 22 it will be observed that of the 30 deaths of children under one year of age 25 occurred within one month of birth.

NEO-NATAL DEATHS

Certified Causes

Prematurity:

11 deaths were due to prematurity
9 within 24 hours
1 at 1 day
1 at 2 days

Asphyxia:

1 within 24 hours
1 at 4 days
1 at 17 days

Respiratory Failure:

1 within 24 hours
1 at 1 day
1 at 6 days

Atelectasis:

2 within 24 hours
1 at 2 days

Anoxia:

1 at 1 day
1 at 6 days

Heart Disease:

1 at 2 days
1 at 1 week

Anencephaly:

1 within 24 hours

INFANT MORTALITY, 1970
CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	Under 1 Mth.	1 Mth.	2 Mths	3 Mths.	4 Mths.	5 Mths.	6 Mths.	7 Mths.	8 Mths.	9 Mths.	10 Mths.	11 Mths.	Total under 1 yr.
Prematurity	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Asphyxia	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Respiratory Failure	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Atelectasis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Anoxia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Heart Disease	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Anencephaly	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	25	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	30

INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1932-1970

Year	STRETFORD		England and Wales
	Infantile Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1932	44	59	65
1933	33	46	64
1934	32	41	59
1935	47	60	57
1936	28	37	59
1937	45	59	58
1938	39	53	53
1939	25	56	50
1940	48	75	55
1941	25	44	59
1942	54	74	49
1943	55	59	49
1944	54	48	46
1945	54	49	46
1946	55	45	43
1947	54	40	41
1948	57	46	34
1949	41	36	32
1950	33	31·0	29·8
1951	19	18·7	29·6
1952	19	19	27·6
1953	26	26	26·8
1954	16	17	25·5
1955	20	25	24·9
1956	39	38	23·8
1957	27	26	23·0
1958	39	37	22·5
1959	27	25	22·0
1960	38	36	21·7
1961	37	34	21·4
1962	32	27	21·4
1963	31	26	20·9
1964	33	26	20·0
1965	29	24·8	19·0
1966	17	14·9	19·0
1967	26	24·0	18·3
1968	21	20·0	18·0
1969	24	26·0	18·0
1970	30	34·0	18·0

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water, Drainage and Sewerage

There has been no change in the sanitary circumstances of the area relating to water supply, drainage and sewerage.

Rivers and Streams

The Local Authority for the prevention of pollution of rivers and streams is the Mersey Rivers Board. The rivers and streams in the Borough have been kept under observation by the District Public Health Inspectors.

The effluent from the Stretford Sewage Works discharges into the Kickety Brook and eventually into the River Mersey. Examination of the effluent is carried out systematically by the Mersey Rivers Board.

The sewage works, consist of preliminary, primary and biological treatment methods with separate sludge digestion and drying to deal with an ultimate flow of 14,400,000 gallons per day.

Public Cleansing

The arrangements are efficient and satisfactory, a strict weekly collection being maintained.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

The following tabular statement is submitted by the Chief Public Health Inspector under Article 25(20) of The Public Health Officers' Regulations, 1959 :—

Inspections by Sanitary Staff during 1970 :—

Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	16,272
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	171
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	26

No. of Notices served during the year—

Statutory—Public Health Acts	...	...	195
Informal	...	...	90

Results of Service of notices—

Statutory—Public Health Acts, Complied	
with 	179
Informal—Complied with or in hand ...	84
Outstanding 	6
Defects or nuisances discovered 	283
Defects or nuisances abated 	268

In addition to the informal notices referred to above, letters of intimation as to nuisances have been sent in 224 cases, making a total of 314 instances in which informal action has been taken to obtain a remedy.

Swimming Baths

The two public swimming baths in the Borough are provided with continuous filtration and chlorination plants.

There are no privately-owned swimming baths or pools in the Borough open to the public.

Schools

The sanitary condition of all primary and secondary schools is maintained in a satisfactory manner and the water supply to each school is from the Manchester Corporation. Each school is visited once every quarter by the Chief Public Health Inspector, who reports to the Committee for Education. Defects found are promptly remedied.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS

Offensive Trades

There are no premises registered for the conduct of offensive trades in the district.

Houses Let in Lodgings

There are no “common lodging houses” in the Borough, but there is still a large number of houses let off in rooms (“houses let in lodgings,” “flats”) with inadequate amenities for each individual family.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

(a) Statistics

Number of new dwellings erected during the year

	Houses	Flats	Maisonettes
(i) By the local authority ...	—	295	12
(ii) By other local authorities ...	—	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	5	—	—

Dwellings completed since 1939

		Rebuilt after demolition due to enemy action
(i) By the local authority ...	*3,140	30
(ii) By other local authorities	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	†429	99
Total ...	3,569	129

* Includes 42 prefabricated houses, 2,248 flats and 12 maisonettes.

† Includes 66 flats.

(1) Total No. of dwellings owned by any local authority, existing in district at end of year ... 5,157

(2) Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	1,653
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose ...	4,947
(c) Number of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit ...	60

(2) Total number of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which	
(a) Demolition, clearance or closing orders have been made (at anytime) ...	595
(b) Demolition, clearance or closing orders have not yet been made ...	1,350

(3) Houses demolished :—	Number	Displaced during year from houses to be demolished or closed	
		Persons	Families
In or adjoining Clearance Areas—			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	540	893	337
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrange- ments, etc.	—		
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957.....	—		
Not in or adjoining Clearance Areas :—			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957.....	—	—	—
(5) Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—		
(4) Unfit Houses Closed :—			
Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), 35(1) Housing Act, (1)1957 and S.26 Housing Act, 1961	2	5	1
(2) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957.....	—		
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Hous- ing Act, 1957	—	—	—

	Number	
(5) Unfit Houses Made Fit:—		
(1) By owner after informal action by Local Authority	36	
(2) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	211	
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	—	
(3) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	—	
(6) Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):—	Number of houses (1)	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
Position at end of year :		
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation—		
(a) Under Section 48	—	—
(b) Under Section 17(2) ...	—	—
(c) Under Section 46	—	—
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	—	—
(7) Purchase of Houses by Agreement :—	Number of houses (1)	Number of occupants of houses in Column (1) (2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	—	—

(8) Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—

Improvement Grants, etc.

Action during year :	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of —	
	Owner Occupied	Local Authority
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	2	—
(b) Approved by local authority	2	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	—	—
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	—	—
(e) Work completed	—	—
(f) Additional separate dwellings (included in (e) above)	—	—

(9) House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Act 1961, 1964 and 1969—Standard Grants :—

Action during year	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected	
	Owner Occupied	Others
(i) Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to		
(a) full standard	52	10
(b) reduced standard	1	—
(ii) Total applications approved by local authority for improvement to		
(a) full standard	50	10
(b) reduced standard	—	—
(iii) Work completed	44	9
(iv) Particulars of any action relating to compulsory improvement of dwellings: ...	—	—

(10) Housing Act, 1957, S.92—Particulars of any action during the Year.

27 houses were acquired during the year.

(b) Housing Conditions

(1) Sufficiency of Supply of Houses

- (a) Extent of shortage, stating minimum number and type of houses required :

1,143 applicants on register.

Houses required : 360 1-bedroom type.

571 2-bedroom type.

166 3-bedroom type.

35 4-bedroom type.

11 5-bedroom type.

- (b) Particulars of any housing scheme in hand or contemplated :

30 Flats in course of construction.

88 Houses and 83 houses contemplated.

- (c) Any special difficulties in the way of providing suitable site for new houses :

Difficulty of limited Building Sites

(2) Fitness of Houses

- (a) Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts :

None.

- (b) Number of houses which have not an adequate water supply :

None.

- (c) Number of houses which have no separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation :

None.—Some families (in large houses intensively occupied) share closet accommodation.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961
in connection with
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS and WORKPLACES

**(1) INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS
AS TO HEALTH (INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE
BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS)**

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of :		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.....	28	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	415	158	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises).....	5	9	—	—
TOTAL.....	448	171	3	—

HOME OFFICE FORM 572 (continued)

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	2	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient	1	—	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	7	4	—	5	—

There is no outwork conducted in the district in unwholesome premises as defined by Section III of the Act (no lists submitted).

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

There are now no dairy farms within the Borough.

The control of milk production is now the responsibility of the National Agriculture Advisory Service, a branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The number of dealers' licences in respect of prepacked milk in force at the end of the year was 106.

Milk Samples

Thirty samples of pasteurised milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and all except one satisfied the methylene blue and phosphatase tests for keeping quality and efficiency of pasteurisation.

Adulteration

The Administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Sections 9, 13 and 14 of the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938, the Milk and Cream Regulations and the Condensed and Dried Milk Regulations is carried out by this Authority.

During the year 142 samples were submitted to Mr. G. H. Baker (Public Analyst for the Borough) for examination. They comprised 25 milk samples, 6 ice cream samples, 10 drug samples and 101 other foods.

Three samples were adversely reported upon as follows:—

- (1) Artificially Sweetened Imitation Drink Mix contained calcium cyclamate. Stock seized and destroyed.
- (2) Mineral water—contaminated with mould growth. Warning letter sent to manufacturers.
- (3) Grapefruit juice—zinc content above recommended limit. Importers notified and further samples to be taken.

There were four prosecutions during the year. They were—a nail in bottle of milk, moth in crisp bread, piece of wire in sweet and mouldy crumpets. The offenders were fined a total of £55 with £46 costs.

SAMPLES EXAMINED

Report of the Borough Analyst

Samples	Number Examined	Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	Per cent adulteration
FOODS:			
Bread	3	—	—
Butter	1	—	—
Cheese... ..	2	—	—
Cereals	2	—	—
Fish	5	—	—
Fruit—canned	3	—	—
Fruit—crystallised	3	—	—
Fruit/Vegetable juices	4	1	25·0
Ice Cream	3	—	—
Ice Lolly	3	—	—
Imitation Drink Mix... ..	1	1	100·0
Meat—canned	5	—	—
Meat products	12	—	—
Milk	25	—	—
Milk products	8	—	—
Mineral Water	1	1	100·0
Preserves	10	—	—
Oil, vegetable... ..	1	—	—
Sauces, pickles, etc.	11	—	—
Spirits	2	—	—
Sponge puddings	5	—	—
Sugar	5	—	—
Sweets	3	—	—
Tea and Coffee	5	—	—
Vegetables—fresh	2	—	—
Vegetables—frozen	2	—	—
Vegetables—dried	3	—	—
Vegetables—tinned	2	—	—
DRUGS:			
Bradosol	1	—	—
Childrens Vitamin Syrup	1	—	—
Cough Syrup	1	—	—
Entosan	1	—	—
Expectorant	1	—	—
Inhalent	1	—	—
Methyl Salicylate	1	—	—
Paracetamol	1	—	—
Throat Specific	1	—	—
Witch Doctor... ..	1	—	—
TOTAL FOOD AND DRUGS ...	142	3	2·1

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The table on page 37 gives the incidence of notifiable infectious disease. There has been no serious epidemic, the notifications and the mortality approximating to the average for the past ten years.

The clinical type of scarlet fever continues to be mild.

No cases of diphtheria occurred for the nineteenth year.

Whilst the complete absence of diphtheria for the nineteenth year in succession is a very satisfying experience, it is feared that there is a danger of complacency leading to neglect of immunisation against this dread disease.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

This is now a function of the Health Committee. Material for immunisation is available for use by General Practitioners on application at the Town Hall, Stretford.

Immunisation is also carried out at each of the School Clinics and Child Welfare Centres in the Borough.

Whooping Cough and Measles

There were no deaths from measles or from whooping cough.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified.

Food Poisoning

There were no confirmed cases of food poisoning during the year. Nine cases of salmonella infection were notified but were not considered to be food-borne.

Dysentery

There were 16 confirmed cases of sonne dysentery.

Acute Poliomyelitis

There were no confirmed cases of acute poliomyelitis during the year.

The following table gives the incidence of poliomyelitis in the Borough since 1945 :—

Year	Age incidence under 1 year				Over 1 year						Total
	0-2 mths.	3-5 mths.	6-8 mths.	9-11 mths.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	6+ yrs.	
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1947	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	4	9
1948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
1949	—	—	1†	—	2	2	2	1	1	6	15
1950	—	2*	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	8	16
1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	10	14
1957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1958	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	2	9
1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	3	2	1	7	6	7	3	9	34	72

* Patients had not received any immunising inoculations during the 12 months preceding the date of onset of symptoms — fatal.
† Patients had not received any immunising inoculations during the 12 months preceding the date of onset of symptoms — some paralysis.

There has been no evidence to suggest any casual connection between immunisation against diphtheria and onset of poliomyelitis.

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1970

Disease	CASES NOTIFIED (after correction of diagnosis)														Total deaths	Total cases removed to hospital from the district
	Total cases at all ages	Years										65 and over				
		Under 1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	25 and over						
Scarlet fever	28	1	—	—	2	3	19	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding rubella)	299	18	48	47	40	41	100	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	10	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	16	2	1	—	1	1	9	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	—
Acute meningitis	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis—Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	54	0	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	9	—
Tuberculosis —Respiratory	15	—	—	6	17	16	3	2	6	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
Meninges and C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	6	1	1	—	—	—
Other	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	104	24	21	31	26	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
																41

**CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND NON-NOTIFIABLE
DISEASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL**

Sent into Hospital as	HOSPITAL:					Total
	Ladywell Hospital	Monsall Hospital	Park Hospital	St. Marys Hospital	Booth Hall Hospital	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dysentery ...	1	6	—	—	—	7
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	3	6	1	—	—	10
Gastro Enteritis ...	11	34	—	—	—	45
Meningitis ...	3	3	4	—	1	11
Chicken Pox ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Infective Hepatitis ...	—	10	—	—	—	10
Food Poisoning ...	1	4	—	—	—	5
German Measles ...	1	1	—	—	—	2
Psoriasis ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Scabies ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
Glandular Fever ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Diarrhoea and Vomiting ...	—	3	—	—	—	3
Ritters Disease ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	1	6	—	—	—	7
TOTALS	22	79	5	1	1	108

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notified Disease	Ward distribution of Cases notified								Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Ward										
	WARDS								WARDS										
	Stretford	Longford	Talbot North	Talbot South	Trafford	Cornbrook	Clifford	Park "A"	Park "B"	Stretford	Longford	Talbot North	Talbot South	Trafford	Cornbrook	Clifford	Park "A";	Park "B"	Total
Diphtheria	—	3	2	2	3	5	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	5	—	—	2	6	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	6
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	7	9	13	11	11	12	2	26	—	2	2	2	2	—	1	—	1	8
Whooping Cough	13	55	43	40	40	17	16	41	34	—	2	1	1	2	—	1	3	—	10
Measles ...	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7
Acute Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis : Pulmonary	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	5	11	13	9	2	—	3	6	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	6	—	9
TOTALS	40	79	71	68	64	40	34	58	77	1	7	2	4	4	2	5	12	4	41

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1961-1970

	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	10 years mean
Scarlet Fever ...	28	24	8	18	31	51	58	25	12	67	32.2
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	8	1.3
Acute Meningitis	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1.0
Acute Encephalitis	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Dysentery ...	16	34	80	78	35	16	77	179	147	17	67.9
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	299	244	291	438	479	452	355	681	215	755	420.9
Whooping Cough	104	3	17	150	19	22	41	47	1	20	42.4

	DEATHS										10 years mean
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.1
Acute Meningitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	0.3
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	0.1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified each month during 1970

Month	DIPHTHERIA	SCARLET FEVER	ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS	OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	FOOD POISONING	PARATYPHOID FEVER	DYSENTERY	ACUTE MENINGITIS	INFECTIVE JAUNDICE	A.C. ENCEPHALITIS	MEASLES	WHOOPING COUGH	TOTAL
January	...	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	22	—	29
February	...	9	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	—	35	1	55
March	...	3	—	1	—	—	4	—	8	—	11	1	28
April	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	15	—	11	—	28
May	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	—	36	8	57
June	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	27	4	38
July	...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	18	1	24
August	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	42	4	47
September	...	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	17	10	36
October	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	15	23	42
November	...	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	32	28	66
December	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	24	59
TOTAL	...	28	—	1	—	—	16	7	54	—	299	104	509

Notifications were amended in hospital in nine cases viz:—

In four cases notified as Acute Meningitis diagnosis was amended to:—

Tonsillitis 1
Salmonella Typhimurium 1
Broncho-Pneumonia 1
Influenza 1.

In two cases notified as Dysentery diagnosis was amended to:—

Salmonella Panama 1
Ulcerative Colitis 1

In one case notified as Food Poisoning diagnosis was amended to Gastro Enteritis.

In one case notified as Scarlet fever diagnosis was amended to Glandular Fever.

In one case notified as Infective Jaundice diagnosis was amended to Gastro Enteritis.

Five cases notified as Dysentery and ten cases notified as Food Poisoning were not confirmed bacteriologically.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION IN DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	Patients		Contacts	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Swabs for Diphtheria	—	3	—	—
Swabs for Meningitis	—	—	8	7
Faeces for Dysentery	56	88	5	59
Faeces for Food Poisoning	30	24	1	18
Faeces for Typhoid.....	—	2	—	11
Faeces for Paratyphoid	—	—	—	1
Sputum for Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—
Blood for Typhoid	—	1	—	—
Urine for Typhoid	—	—	—	7
Faeces for Cholera	—	—	—	4

DISINFECTION

Disinfection of premises is carried out by formaldehyde spray and formalin vapour generators. Infected bedding and other articles suitable for disinfection by steam are dealt with at Monsall Hospital, Manchester. Other articles are disinfected in situ by formalin.

PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1968

No vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under these Regulations during the year.

Facilities for vaccination are available at all Child Welfare Centres in the area and by all general practitioners.

CANCER

The death rate from cancer was 2.26 per 1,000 population of the Borough.

Deaths recorded from cancer were 147 and these are shown by age distribution and site of disease on page 44.

At the age groups shown below the deaths from cancer are compared with total deaths :—

	At ages (years)					
	0—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65 and over	Total
Total deaths from cancer	2	6	18	34	87	147
Total deaths from all causes	48	11	56	119	415	649
Percentage of cancer deaths to total deaths ...	4·17	54·54	32·15	28·65	20·96	22·65

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1970

Site of Disease and Age at Death

CANCER (site)				at ages (years)					
				At all ages	0 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and over
Brain	...	...	...	3	—	—	1	1	1
Ear	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Face	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Salivary Gland	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Oesophagus	...	...	...	4	—	—	2	1	1
Larynx	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	1	1
Hypopharynx	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Thyroid Gland	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Lung	...	...	...	15	—	—	2	5	8
Bronchus	...	...	...	32	—	1	4	10	17
Breast	...	...	...	15	—	3	2	1	9
Stomach	...	...	...	17	—	1	1	3	12
Liver	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Colon	...	...	...	10	—	—	—	2	8
Pancreas	...	...	...	5	—	—	—	—	5
Caecum	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Kidney	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Bladder	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	1	1
Ureter	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Bowel	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Rectum	...	...	...	5	—	—	1	3	1
Ovary	...	...	...	5	—	—	—	2	3
Cervix	...	...	...	6	1	1	1	1	2
Prostate	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	4
Knee	...	...	...	1	—	—	1	—	—
Tibia	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ankle	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hodgkins Disease	...	...	...	3	—	—	2	—	1
Lymphosarcoma	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—
Carcinomatosis	...	...	...	3	—	—	1	—	2
TOTALS				147	2	6	18	34	87

TUBERCULOSIS

Fifteen cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and seven cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. There were no deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, or from non-pulmonary forms of the disease.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at 31st December, 1970 is shown in the following table:—

Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
97	73	170	11	16	27	108	89	197

Tuberculosis. New Cases and Mortality during 1970

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
Age Periods	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years :								
0.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
20.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25.....	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
35.....	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
45.....	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 and over	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	10	5	2	5	—	—	—	—
	15		7		—		—	

Tuberculosis. New cases and Mortality, 1961-1970

Year	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1961	12	5	3	4	5	1	—	—
1962	12	7	4	2	2	3	—	—
1963	11	4	1	1	4	3	—	1
1964	15	7	—	2	2	—	—	—
1965	10	3	1	—	1	1	1	—
1966	7	4	—	1	5	2	—	—
1967	13	4	—	1	1	—	—	1
1968	15	6	2	1	2	—	—	—
1969	6	5	—	2	1	—	1	1
1970	10	5	2	5	—	—	—	—

The Chest Clinic is situated at Stretford Memorial Hospital where all facilities for diagnosis and ambulatory treatment are available.

Non-Notified Tuberculosis

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis which had not been previously notified.

No action has been required under the Public Health Act (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 69 of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Removal of Persons in need of care and attention

There was no occasion during the year under review to make application to a Justice of the Peace for the removal of any aged and infirm persons living in insanitary conditions, and unable to devote to themselves and not receiving from other persons proper care and attention.

SECTION G

PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES DELEGATED TO THE BOROUGH

Under the Local Government Act, 1958

In accordance with the delegation scheme formulated under the Local Government Act, 1958, certain Health and Welfare Services, which had previously been administered by the Lancashire County Council through their Divisional Health Committee No. 16, became the responsibility of the Borough as from 1st October, 1960.

The services concerned are as follows :—

National Health Service Act, 1946

Section 21—Health Centres.

Section 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children.

Section 23—Midwifery.

Section 24—Health Visiting.

Section 25—Home Nursing.

Section 26—Vaccination and Immunisation.

Section 28—Prevention of Illness—Care and After Care

Section 29—Home Help Service.

Mental Health Act, 1959

Mental Health Services

(with the exception of the provision of
residential accommodation)

National Assistance Act, 1948

Sections 29 and 30—Welfare Services for Handicapped
Persons.

Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948 and Section 60, Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968

Registration of Nurseries and Child-Minders.

A brief outline of the services provided under these functions and a record of the work carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1970, is contained in the following pages.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

Notified Births (i.e., occurring) in the Borough, together with inward and outward transfers, during 1970

	IN HOSPITALS, MATERNITY HOMES, ETC.										IN THE HOME								TOTAL							
	Live Births						Still Births		Live Births						Still Births		Live Births						Still Births			
	*Pre-mature		Mature		Total		M.	F.	*Pre-mature		Mature		Total		M.	F.	*Pre-mature		Mature		Total		M.	F.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.
TOTALS occurring in the Borough 1970	10	6	178	195	188	201	—	—	2	—	8	15	10	15	—	—	12	6	186	210	198	216	—	—		
Total outward transfers	6	2	111	129	117	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	111	129	117	131	—	—		
Total inward transfers	36	37	312	306	348	343	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	37	312	306	348	343	6	5		
Final number belonging to the Borough	40	41	379	372	419	413	6	5	2	—	8	15	10	15	—	—	42	41	387	387	429	428	6	5		

* A birth is regarded as "Premature" if the birth weight is 5½ lbs. or less.
Births are NOTIFIED within 48 hours of birth. Registration may be made at any time up to 42 days after birth.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

SECTION 21 — HEALTH CENTRES

There are no Health Centres in the Borough and no proposals for the future.

SECTION 22 — CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care

Ante-natal sessions are no longer held at the Child Welfare Centres, in view of the fact that a District Midwife attends the ante-natal sessions held at General Practitioner's surgeries.

Relaxation exercise classes are held weekly by the physio-therapist, and mothercraft is taught by the Health Visitors and Midwives.

Work done at Relaxation Clinics during 1970

Name of Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of individual women attending	No. of attendances
Old Trafford ...	46	96	509

Post-Natal Care

There are no specific post-natal clinics in the Borough.

Child Welfare Centres

There are four child welfare clinics serving the Borough to which mothers are encouraged to bring all children who have not reached the age of five years. A medical officer is available for consultation at all clinics and Health Visitors are present to interview and advise mothers on all aspects of physical and mental health.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, rubella and measles, smallpox vaccination and poliomyelitis vaccination is available free.

Certain proprietary foods are on sale at all centres on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, and the distribution and sale of Ministry of Health Welfare Foods is undertaken. These welfare foods comprise National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets.

Welfare Foods distributed during 1970

The following issues of National Welfare Foods were made from all Centres in the Borough during the year ended 31st December, 1970 :—

National Dried Milk	...	...	1,782 packets
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	905 bottles
Vitamin A and D tablets	...	...	1,213 packets
Orange Juice	...	...	15,116 bottles

Summary of attendances at CHILD WELFARE CENTRES during 1970

Child Welfare Centre	No. of Sessions	No. of individual children attending who were born in			No. of attendances of children at ages			Average attendances by all children (per session)
		1970	1969	1965-1968	0-1	1-2	2-4	
Old Trafford	98	291	267	279	2,280	418	281	30.4
Mitford Street	113	247	261	279	3,456	1,378	513	47.3
Trafford Park	51	48	72	57	869	146	82	21.5
Lostock	51	92	102	95	1,387	396	111	37.1
TOTALS	313	678	702	710	7,992	2,338	987	36.1

Dental Care

Dental treatment, including the supply and repair of dentures, is provided free to expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age. Clinics are held at Trafford Public Hall, Mitford Street, and Barton Road.

Ascertainment of Deafness

In view of the importance of early diagnosis of deafness, all Health Visitors have received special training in its ascertainment and screening tests are conducted at clinic sessions. All cases requiring further investigation are referred to the Department of Education for the Deaf at Manchester University.

Screening Tests conducted during 1970

	First Tests					Second Tests				
	Age in Years					Age in Years				
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-
Vulnerable ...	38	7	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-
Others ...	243	49	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-

Phenylketonuria

Routine testing of blood, for the detection of Phenylketonuria, is carried out by Health Visitors on all newly born children. The blood specimens are sent to Royal Manchester Children's Hospital for analysis.

Premature Infants

Premature infants are those who weigh 5½ lbs. or less at birth. Special attention is given by Health Visitors to all premature babies, working in close liaison with the Midwife if the confinement is at home. Special equipment is available on loan to assist in the proper care of the premature infant and specially heated cots are used for the transportation of premature babies to hospital.

Incidence of Congenital Abnormalities

A scheme is in operation for the notification to the Health Department, by midwives and hospital authorities, of any congenital malformations observed in newly born infants.

The following table indicates the number and rate per 1,000 births of congenital malformations notified during the year:—

Administrative Area	Total Births (Live and Still)	No. of infants with malformations	No. of malformations	Rate per 1,000 total births	
				Infants with malformations	Malformations
Stretford	868	22	29	25.3	33.4
Lancashire County Total	42,412	669	835	15.8	19.7

The 29 malformations referred to in the above table are listed as follows:—

(a) Central Nervous System

Anencephalus	4
Spina bifida	1
Hydrocephalus	1

(b) Alimentary System

Cleft lip	3
Hiatus hernia	1
Rectal and anal atresia and stenosis	1
Malformations of tongue	2
Cleft palate	1

(c) Heart and Circulatory System

Specified Malformations of heart and circulatory systems	1
Unspecified malformations of heart and circulatory systems	1

(d) Uro-genital System

Undescended testicle ...	1
Hypospadias, epispadias	1
Unspecified malformations of uro-genital organs ...	1

(e) Respiratory System

Malformations of nose ...	1
---------------------------	---

(f) Limbs

Unspecified reduction deformity of limbs ...	1
Talipes	2
Unspecified limb malformations	1

(g) Other Parts of Musculo-skeletal System

Malformations of skull or face bones	1
---	---

(h) Other Systems

Other unspecified malformations of muscles, skin and fascia ...	1
---	---

(i) Other Malformations

Down's Syndrome (Monogolism)	3
-------------------------------------	---

Day Nurseries

Throughout the year three nurseries were operating and priority is given to the admission of children regarded as social cases, usually when the persons solely responsible for the care of young children must of necessity go out to earn a living. A charge is made for this service according to means.

All three Day Nurseries are designated as Training Nurseries, whereby they participate in the N.N.E.B. Training Scheme.

DAY NURSERIES
Social Cases attending the Day Nurseries

DAY NURSERY	A.1	A.2	A.3	A.4	A.5	A.6	A.7	Social Cases— Total No. of children attending	Total No. of children attending during year	% Social Cases
Beresford Road	7	—	9	20	2	3	4	45	49	92
Seymour Grove	6	3	8	15	2	2	6	42	52	81
Northumberland Road	6	1	10	14	1	6	9	47	72	65
	TOTAL							134	173	78

CODE :—A.1. Special Cases due to illness, confinement,
etc. of mothers.
A.2. Widows.
A.3. Women separated, divorced or deserted
A.4. Unmarried Mothers.

CODE :— A.5. Women whose husbands are invalids or
work part-time.
A.6. Widowers or fathers separated, divorced
or deserted.
A.7. Any other special reasons, e.g., problem
families, unsatisfactory living conditions,
children requiring special care, etc.

DAY NURSERIES
Summary of Attendances during the period 1st January, to 31st December, 1970

Nursery	Number of Places Approved		Mondays to Fridays only				No. of Children at end of Year			
			No. of Days Open	Total attendances at ages		Proportion of attendances to Day Places (All ages)				
	0—1	2—4		0—1	2—4		0—1	2—4	On Registers	On Waiting Lists
Beresford Road	10	24	250	2,397	4,904	85·9%	12	29	15	58
Seymour	12	26	244	1,750	5,504	77·2%	7	21	13	44
Northumberland	18	22	250	3,589	4,323	79·1%	16	25	27	4
TOTAL	40	72	744	7,736	14,731	80·7%	35	75	55	106

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

Officially the unmarried mother is entitled to similar services and benefits under the National Health Service Act as the married mother, but these services are not always adequate to meet her needs. She often requires special advice and help and this work is carried out by the Health Visiting staff.

Advice quite often required by the unmarried mother includes such subjects as affiliation orders, adoption procedure, hostel accommodation, before, during and after confinement, placements of child with foster parents, or placement in a day nursery.

No Mother and Baby Homes are administered by the Local Health Authority but the admission of unmarried mothers to Hostels is arranged through moral welfare societies, payment being made on a case basis.

Under these arrangements 11 unmarried mothers were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes during the year ended 31st December, 1970 as follows :—

Mother and Baby Homes	No. of Cases	
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
St. Agnes House, Withington	4	—
St. Teresa's, Salford ...	5	1
St. Anne's, Heywood ...	1	—
	—	—
	10	1
	—	—

Family Planning Clinics

A family planning clinic is operating in the Stretford Borough for women who have been recommended for advice and treatment by a general practitioner on medical grounds. Ninety-three individuals attended during the year, the total attendances being 215.

The Family Planning Association are also operating two clinics within the Borough, one at Mitford Street Clinic and one at Stretford Memorial Hospital. These facilities are available to people not recommended on medical grounds.

SECTION 23 — MIDWIFERY

The domiciliary midwifery scheme provides for the employment of whole-time midwives who attend the confinements of patients in their own homes. Maternity outfits are supplied free to such patients.

The staff establishment is for seven domiciliary midwives, but only five full-time were employed at the end of the year.

In addition to the Midwives employed by the Local Health Authority, there were 11 Midwives on the staff at Stretford Memorial Hospital at 31st December, 1970.

Cases attended by all Midwives in the Borough during the year 1970

	Confinements
(a) Local Health Authority Midwives	24
(b) Hospital Services	388
Total	412

Proportion of births in the Borough attended by Local Health Authority Midwives during the year 1970 :—

(a) Total number of live and still births occurring in the Borough	414
(b) Total number of live and still births belonging to the Borough	868
(c) Number of (a) which were domiciliary	25
(d) Number of (c) which were attended by L.H.A. Midwives	24
(e) Percentage of (d) to (a)	5·8%
(f) Percentage of (d) to (b)	2·8%
(g) Percentage of (d) to (c)	96%

Summary of Work by Local Health Authority Midwives during 1970

(a) Confinements and Miscarriages

Confinements (1)			Miscarriages (2)		
Dr. NOT booked	Dr. booked	Total	Dr. NOT booked	Dr. booked	Total
3	21	24	—	—	—

(b) Livebirths, stillbirths, hospital discharges and deaths

Live births	Stillbirths	Cases attended where patient had been confined in hospital and discharged before the 10th day	Deaths	
			Mother	Child (under 1 month)
24	—	725	—	—

(c) Visits

To confinements and miscarriages shown in Section (a) above	To hospital discharges shown in Section (b) column (3), above	Total
877	3,441	4,318

(d) Confinements at which analgesics were administered

Trilene	Gas/Air	Nitrous Oxide and Oxygen	Total
14	—	—	14

SECTION 24 — HEALTH VISITING

The Council are responsible for providing a service of health visitors whose duties are broadly speaking that of health teacher and family adviser.

Health Visitors have nursing and midwifery qualifications in addition to possessing the health visitor's certificate and are specially equipped to deal with social problems. They frequently act as the link between the family and the various statutory and voluntary social services available to them.

Whilst health visitors are concerned with all classes of the community needing health education or advice on social problems particular attention is given to the care of infants and young children, the aged, the handicapped, and problem families. Health Visitors also attend regularly at relaxation classes, child welfare centres and school health inspections. Other duties carried out include assistance with vaccination and immunisation programmes, the carrying out of special surveys, screening tests in connection with the ascertainment of defective hearing in young children, and enquiries into applications for admission to convalescent homes. This list is not intended to be comprehensive but does indicate the varied scope of the work of health visitors.

The staff establishment provides for 15 Health Visitors and there were fifteen employed at the end of the year. In addition, four School/Clinic Nurses were employed at the end of the year, to relieve Health Visitors by assisting in Clinics and Schools.

Number of Visits by Health Visitors during 1970

Expectant Mothers :

Total Visits	300
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Children under five years of age :

Total Visits	13,287
--------------	-----	-----	-----	--------

Adults (excluding expectant mothers) :

Total Visits	2,320
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Other Cases :

Total visits	2,015
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

Ineffective visits	3,125
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

TOTAL VISITS	21,047
--------------	-----	-----	--------

SECTION 25 — HOME NURSING

The Council are responsible for securing the attendance of nurses on persons who require nursing care in their own homes. The services of District Nurses are obtained through the recommendation of general practitioners, with whom they work in close co-operation through partial attachment.

All the District Nursing Sisters employed are State Registered Nurses, most of whom have undertaken “district training” for the examination of the Queen’s Institute of District Nursing.

Two male District Charge Nurses and eight District Nursing Sisters were employed at the end of the year. In addition, six District Nurses were employed as well as one full-time and two part-time Nursing Auxiliaries, all working under the supervision of the State Registered Nurses.

(a) General Nursing Cases Attended

(i) No. on registers at end of 1969	...	...	467
(ii) New cases attended during 1970	...	...	766
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	1,233
			<hr/>
(iii) LESS cases completed (i.e., attendances ceased during 1970)	...	...	777
			<hr/>
(iv) No. on registers at end of 1970	...	...	456
			<hr/>

(b) Visits paid during 1970

To general cases on registers	...	...	...	46,483
Casual advisory visits	...	...	...	2,530
				<hr/>
Totals	...	...	...	49,013
				<hr/>

HOME NURSING — ANALYSIS OF COMPLETED CASES
Table 1 — By Duration of Treatments and Frequency of Visits —
Completed cases for year ended 31st December, 1970

Disease or Ailment	Total No. of Cases	Duration of Treatments				
		Length of treatment (days)	Average duration of treatment (weeks)	Total Visits		Average No. of visits (day and night)
				Day	Night	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	1	283	40.4	295	—	295.0
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	13	574	6.3	233	—	17.9
Cancer ...	76	6,511	12.2	3,244	102	44.0
Diabetes ...	17	3,655	30.7	1,944	—	114.4
Anaemias and other blood diseases ...	40	22,646	80.9	2,327	—	58.2
Mental, psychoneurotic disorders ...	7	623	12.7	292	—	41.7
Cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis ...	26	5,993	32.9	1,836	7	70.9
Other diseases of central nervous system ...	37	5,457	21.1	2,743	—	74.1
Diseases of eye, ear and mastoid process ...	4	110	3.9	171	—	42.8
Diseases of heart and circulatory system ...	79	14,182	25.6	3,341	12	42.4
Influenza ...	15	989	9.4	474	—	31.6
Pneumonia ...	6	72	1.7	67	—	11.2
Bronchitis ...	25	2,426	13.9	703	—	28.1
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	4	40	1.4	48	—	12.0
Diseases of digestive system ...	58	2,993	7.4	1,041	—	17.9
Diseases of genito-urinary system ...	30	3,664	17.4	789	—	26.3
Diseases of the skin ...	39	5,651	20.7	2,066	—	53.0
Diseases of bones and organs of movement (including rheumatism and arthritis) ...	36	19,380	76.9	5,166	—	143.5
Senility and ill-defined conditions ...	125	12,065	13.8	2,282	—	18.3
Burns and scalds ...	8	741	13.2	355	—	44.4
Other accidents, injuries, etc. ...	28	2,363	12.1	665	—	23.8
All other conditions ...	31	957	4.4	413	—	13.3
TOTALS	705	111,375	22.6	30,495	121	43.4
						1.9

HOME NURSING —

ANALYSIS OF COMPLETED CASES

TABLE 2
Year ended 31st December, 1970

	Stretford Borough		Admin. County	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1. Total completed cases analysed	705	100	39,337	100
2. Sex and age groups— (age in years)				
0—M	4	0·6	685	1·7
F	3	0·4	420	1·1
5—M	6	0·9	526	1·3
F	—	—	423	1·1
15—M	24	3·4	1,849	4·7
F	65	9·2	5,103	13·0
45—M	86	12·2	3,560	9·1
F	92	13·0	5,496	14·0
65—M	142	20·1	6,895	17·5
F	283	40·1	14,380	36·6
All ages M	262	37·2	13,515	34·4
F	443	62·8	25,822	65·6
3. Agency of reference :—				
Services of nurse requested by :—				
General practitioner ...	622	88·2	33,766	85·8
Hospital	71	10·1	4,529	11·5
P.H. Authority	8	1·1	537	1·4
Direct	—	—	414	1·1
Other	4	0·6	91	0·2
4. Disposal of Cases :—				
Recovered, relieved, etc.	282	40·0	22,142	56·3
Admitted to hospital ...	162	23·0	7,489	19·0
Died	126	17·9	5,282	13·4
Gone away	33	4·7	1,501	3·8
Out-patient, X-ray, etc....	57	8·1	1,323	3·4
Nurse withdrawn	42	6·0	1,457	3·7
Other	3	0·4	143	0·4

SECTION 26 — VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against Smallpox

Facilities are provided for the free vaccination of any person desiring it either at the clinics or by general practitioners. Supplies of vaccine lymph are obtained from the County Health Office.

Number of Vaccinations performed during 1970

Primary Vaccinations				Re-vaccinations			
Age in Years				Age in Years			
Under 2	2–	5—15Inc.	Total	Under 2	2–	5—15Inc.	Total
153	131	28	312	—	3	39	42

Age in Years	By Local Health Authority Medical Officers		By General Practitioners		Total	
	0—	5–15 Inc.	0—	5–15Inc.	0—	5–15Inc.
Primary Vaccinations ...	120	19	164	9	284	28
Re-vaccinations ...	—	35	3	4	3	39
TOTALS ...	120	54	167	13	287	67

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus can be given as a “triple” vaccine, or a “combined” vaccine against diphtheria and whooping cough or tetanus or a “single” vaccine against diphtheria alone. As with smallpox vaccination, immunisations are provided either at the clinics or by general practitioners.

Immunisations against Diphtheria completed during the year 1970

Number of individuals who completed a full course of Primary immunisation during the year 1970			Number of children who were given a re-inforcement injection (i.e., subsequent to complete course)
Born in :—	Others Under 16 years	Total	
1967–1970			Total All ages
620	83	703	655

Immunisations against Whooping Cough completed during the year 1970

Number of individuals who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation during the year 1970			Number of children who were given a re-inforcement injection (<i>i.e.</i> , subsequent to complete course)
Born in :—	Others		
1967–1970	Under 16 years	Total	Total All ages
576	24	600	77

Notification of cases of Whooping Cough during 1970, after confirmation of diagnosis

Age Group					Total under 5 Years
0–	1–	2–	3–	4 but under 5	
14	13	11	9	4	51

The following table indicates the proportion of immunisations against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, carried out by Local Health Authority Medical Officers and by General Practitioners :—

	By L.H.A. Medical Officers	By General Practitioners	Total
Primary Immunisations (Full Course)	501	216	717
Reinforcement Injections	540	123	663
Total	1,041	339	1,380

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is at the present time offered free to all persons between the ages of six months and forty years. In addition, doctors and their families, hospital workers, expectant mothers, persons going to visit or reside outside Europe, Canada or America, dental surgeons and their staffs and families, nurses and public health staffs and their families are also eligible for vaccination. Sabin oral vaccine is administered by drops on sugar lumps, or on a spoon in the case of young babies, the full course of three doses being given at intervals of four to eight weeks. As with diphtheria immunisation and smallpox vaccination the work is carried out either at clinics or by general practitioners.

Vaccinations performed during 1970

SABIN VACCINE (Oral)

Age Groups	Number of persons who completed a course	Re-inforcement
Born in 1970	20	—
Born in years 1963–1969 inc. ...	695	563
Others—Under 16 years ...	25	21
Total (all ages)	740	584

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION STATISTICS **1970**

(1) Smallpox

Figures include children aged under 2 years who were vaccinated during 1970. The percentages are based on the number of live births during 1969.

(2) Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

Figures include all children born in 1969 who have been vaccinated at any time. The percentages are based on total live births during 1969.

	PERCENTAGES VACCINATED			
	Smallpox	Poliomyelitis	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria
	Children under 2	Children born in 1969	Children born in 1969	Children born in 1969
Stretford	16	47	44	47
Administrative County	24	53	53	55

Vaccination against Measles

Measles vaccine became more readily available during 1970 and vaccination was offered to a greater number of susceptible children.

Born in:—			Others Under 16 years
1970	1967/69	1963/66	
—	251	242	151

Vaccination against Rubella

Vaccination against rubella, (German measles), was introduced during the year and it is intended that this should be offered to all girls between their 11th and 14th birthdays. However, due to the fact that the vaccine was in short supply initially, vaccination against rubella was made available only to girls in their 14th year. 254 vaccinations were carried out during 1970.

SECTION 28 —

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis

The Health Visitors for the district carry out domiciliary visiting of notified T.B. cases and contacts. They work in liaison with the Chest Physicians employed by the Regional Hospital Board and attend at the Chest Clinic Stretford Memorial Hospital, on a rota basis.

Extra nourishment may be provided in certain circumstances for persons suffering from tuberculosis, where this is recommended by the Chest Physician, and four persons received assistance under this scheme during the year.

Summary of Tuberculosis Visiting for the year 1970

Home visits

(a) Cases—				
(i) Under 65 years	...	...	...	120
(ii) 65 years and over	...	...	...	67
(b) Contacts—				
(i) Under 65 years	...	...	...	83
(ii) 65 years and over	...	...	...	5
(c) Number of tuberculosis households visited by Health Visitors	...	...	...	145

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination is offered where appropriate to school children from approximately 13 years of age up to school leaving age, and also including students attending universities, teacher training colleges, technical colleges, and other establishments of further education.

**Number of B.C.G. Vaccinations carried out by Chest Physicians
during year ended 31st December, 1970**

Age Groups	Under 16 years	Over 16 years
No. of persons tested for suitability for B.C.G. vac- cination	62	3
No. found positive	10	1
No. found negative	52	2
No. of persons vaccinated ...	60	1

**B.C.G. Vaccination of School Leavers and Students by
Assistant Divisional Medical Officers
during year ended 31st December, 1970**

Category	Number of Schools	Number of children			
		Tuberculin tested	Found positive	Found negative	Vaccinated with B.C.G.
School children under 14 years	5	294	22	255	251
14 years and over ...	—	—	—	—	—
Students—Further Education	—	—	—	—	—

Health Education

The staff of the Health Department, and in particular the Departmental Medical Officers and Health Visitors, are continuously engaged in this important branch of preventive medicine. Activities include talks on health matters to mothers attending the clinics and women's organisations. Mothercraft training is given by Health Visitors to secondary schoolgirls.

Literature and posters on a wide range of health matters have been distributed and exhibited on all suitable occasions.

Cervical Cytology

In conjunction with the Manchester Regional Hospital Board, a screening service for women who are at risk of cancer of the cervix has been established. Cytological smears are taken at the Old Trafford and Mitford Street Clinics and forwarded for cyto-diagnostic investigation by the hospital authority.

The following table gives the numbers investigated during the year.

	Age Group (Years)						Total
	Under 20	20—	30—	40—	50—	60 and over	
Number of first smears taken	1	172	296	257	126	26	878
Number of repeat smears requested	—	8	5	9	4	—	26
Number of positive smears	—	1	—	4	1	1	7
Number of cases referred to G.P.s for other conditions	—	16	33	21	16	2	88

Convalescent Home Care

Convalescent Home Care is arranged in suitable cases on the recommendation of a general practitioner, where the need is for a change of environment, regular meals and rest, not involving active medical treatment. The normal period of recuperative convalescence provided is two weeks, and applicants are assessed to contribute towards the cost involved according to their financial circumstances.

During 1970, seven adults were admitted to Convalescent Homes under the scheme, and one pre-school child, seven cases being free of charge.

Mothercraft Training

There were no cases during 1970.

Loan of Nursing Equipment

A quantity of nursing equipment is held in store at Old Trafford Clinic for temporary loan to patients who are confined or being nursed at home. There is no charge for this service.

The following articles were on loan to patients at the 31st December, 1970 :—

12 Air Rings	19 Hospital-type single beds
42 Bedpans	18 Mattresses
26 Backrests	38 Tripod walking aids
12 Urinals	7 Lifting apparatus
10 Ivy leaf urinals	67 Wheel chairs
92 Commode chairs	8 Lifting hoists
14 Bed cradles	1 Bath seat
8 Elbow crutches	12 Pulpit walking aids
1 Feeding cup	9 Walking sticks
2 Quadruped walking aids	1 Bed table
	1 "Mobyle" chair

Laundry Service

This service is primarily designed to facilitate the care, in their own homes, of persons, particularly the incontinent, aged and chronic sick, who might otherwise have to be admitted to hospital.

Patients are carefully selected and in approved cases sufficient bed linen is supplied on loan to allow a twice weekly delivery and collection. The laundering is undertaken by a hospital of the West Manchester Hospital Management Committee for the local authority. In addition to bed linen, disposable incontinence pads are also available to certain patients. This service is free of charge to the patients.

During the year the service was provided to 170 patients, involving a total of 2,936 case weeks.

Chiropody Service

This service is for the time being limited to the aged, physically handicapped and expectant mothers. The service is free and is provided mainly in the clinics, where sessions were held during the year on a four weekly basis, as follows :—

Old Trafford Clinic	...	13 sessions per month
Mitford Street Clinic	...	20 sessions per month
Trafford Park Clinic	...	4 sessions per month
Lostock Clinic	...	8 sessions per month

Ambulance Service transport has been withdrawn, but domiciliary treatment may be provided on the recommendation of a medical practitioner, health visitor, midwife or district nurse in cases where the patient is unable, for medical reasons, to visit a clinic.

In addition to the service provided in the clinics, a chiropodist makes a monthly visit to Grangethorpe Hostel and visits Harry Lord House twice each month. During the year a total of 324 treatments were given to 87 persons at these two Homes.

Summary of Chiropody Treatment provided during the year ended 31st December, 1970

	No. of Clinics	Total No. of Sessions held	No. of treatments given to patients			No. of individuals treated		
			In Clinics	At Home	Total	In Clinics	At Home	Total
Directly provided service ...	4	526	3,502	990	4,492	737	218	955

	No. of treatments given to patients					No. of individuals treated			
	Aged Persons	Handicapped Persons	Expectant Mothers	Total		Aged Persons	Handicapped Persons	Expectant Mothers	Total
Directly provided service ...	4,474	16	2	4,492		943	10	2	955

SECTION 29 — HOME HELP SERVICE

The services of a Home Help are available to expectant mothers, either for a confinement at home or in hospital ; to families deprived of the mother's care due to her illness, or in cases where there is other illness in the family and assistance for the housewife is considered necessary ; and to sick or aged persons living alone who are unable to look after themselves. The majority of Home Helps are now employed in the care of the aged in their own homes, and this forms an extremely important part of the service. The Home Help carries out all the domestic work which would normally be done by the housewife, who she is in effect replacing. She is, therefore, expected to keep the house clean and tidy, prepare meals, carry out the shopping, do the household laundry, look after the children, and attend to any sick person so far as one would expect the ordinary housewife so to do. Duties involving a knowledge of nursing techniques are not expected of her.

The majority of Home Helps are part-time employees who work under the general direction of the Home Help Organiser and her Assistant. The duties of the Home Help Organiser and her Assistant include the recruitment, supervision and training of Home Helps, assessing the amount of help required in households, allocation of work and investigating the financial circumstances of applicants for the service in order to assess their ability to pay towards the cost in accordance with an approved scale.

One Home Help Organiser, one Assistant Home Help Organiser, one full-time Home Help and 172 part-time Home Helps (83 whole-time equivalents) were employed at 31st December, 1970.

Cases attended during 1970

(a) Confinement at home	...	...	...	—
(b) Confinement away from home	...	...	...	4
(c) Tuberculosis—aged 65 or over	...	...	...	—
(d) Tuberculosis—aged under 65	...	...	...	—
(e) Mentally disordered — aged under 65	...	...	...	2
(f) Chronic sick-aged under 65	...	...	...	17
(g) Chronic sick, aged and infirm—aged 65 or over	...	...	...	618
(h) All other cases aged 65 or over	...	...	...	8
(i) All other cases aged under 65	...	...	...	58
Total				707

Evening and Night Helps

Home Helps may be provided outside the normal working hours in cases of emergency, and this is of great assistance in providing for the home care of the aged. Evening helps are engaged to pay a visit in the late evening in order to assist the elderly infirm to bed and to ensure that they are comfortable for the night. This service is usually allocated to the very infirm, where the risk of accidents in the home is considered to be rather high. There were no cases requiring evening help during the year.

A night help is intended to cover emergencies and may be provided to sit up with a sick person who would otherwise be left alone during the night. Help of this nature is provided usually when there are no relatives or in order to relieve a relative of the strain of sitting up during the night for prolonged periods. There were no cases requiring such help during the year.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

Mental Health Services

At present the services for the mentally ill are provided by five mental welfare officers, now designated Social Workers, from County Council Health Division No. 16.

Mental Health Social work is seen within the wider family context and in anticipation of a generic social service within the next few months.

Under the Mental Health Act, 1959, medical investigations are undertaken by the patient's general practitioner, who often arranges hospital admission with the Consultant Psychiatrist. Domiciliary visits and psychiatric out-patient clinics are available to family doctors to assist them with their patients. Most hospital admissions are of an informal nature but compulsory admission in certain circumstances is undertaken by one of the Mental Health Workers as part of his statutory duties. Close liaison is maintained between the social work staff and the staff of the local psychiatric units. Regular contact is made at both Bridgewater and Stretford Memorial Hospitals—this is particularly essential in order to provide a “follow-up” service in discharges from hospitals.

Preventive work is encouraged by early referral and diagnosis, whilst supportive social services are available where this is fundamental to the patient's treatment. Members of the Mental Health staff also attend the Psychiatric Social Club at Bridgewater Hospital, at the same time running their own Psychiatric Club for female patients each week at St. Matthew's Church Hall.

Delamere House School

Administration of this former training centre will be transferred to the local Education Authority in 1971 but close

contact is maintained between the teaching staff and the social workers. Problems associated with the mentally handicapped child, his family and society are often intractable and require a firm relationship between parent, child and worker. This relationship must continue even after the child has left the school and transferred to either an Adult Training Centre or been placed in employment. To cater for these children with severe handicaps, a crèche has operated within the school, affording training for the child and relief to the parents.

Members of the staff are qualified by the Teaching Diploma of the Mentally Handicapped and the school provides a training ground for student teachers and practical placement from training colleges.

Meadowside Adult Training Centre

The policy of this purpose built Centre is to provide a realistic workshop environment and to cultivate a social training for mentally handicapped adults. One member of staff deals especially with educational training to meet a growing demand for the trainees to cope with the problems of a complex modern society. Continued assessment of each individual trainee is undertaken from time to time and the assistance of the Disablement Re-settlement Officer of the Department of Employment and Productivity is welcomed. Through this contact several trainees have been placed in employment.

Each trainee is the responsibility of one social worker who provides the centre staff with confidential reports on the trainee's needs and problems. Again, consultant advice is often arranged between the social worker, centre staff and family doctors for trainees with special problems.

Community Involvement

As well as social activities inside the school and Adult Centre, outside social contact is encouraged. Last year, pupils from Delamere were taken to the theatre and had coach outings, whilst a sea-side holiday was arranged for the older trainees at Meadowside. We are indebted to members of the community both as individuals and as members of agencies for their interest and help over the year, indicating a concern and involvement of the community in the problems of mental ill-health. The "Gateway" Club for the Mentally Handicapped, organised by the Stretford and Urmston Society for Mentally Handicapped children, meets at Alker Hall, Flixton each Wednesday. It is hoped to extend this service in the months ahead.

The Stretford Council of Churches provides a useful function in arranging regular luncheon clubs for our social workers throughout the winter months, providing an opportunity for exchange of ideas between social workers, voluntary workers and the local clergy.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE **Number of New Cases referred during 1970**

	Mentally Ill (incl. Psychopathic)				Mentally subnormal (incl. Severely Subnormal)				Totals			
	Under 16		16 & over		Under 16		16 & over		Under 16		16 & over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
No. of patients referred to the Local Health Authority during the year by—												
(a) Gen. Practitioners	1	—	14	11	—	—	1	2	1	—	15	13
(b) Hospitals ...	—	—	7	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	14
(c) Local Edu. Author. ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(d) Police or Courts ...	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
(e) Other sources ...	—	—	2	4	4	2	4	1	4	2	6	5
Total ...	1	—	24	31	5	2	5	3	6	2	29	34

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE Classification of Patients as at 31st December, 1970

	Mentally ill				Subnormal and Severely Subnormal				Elderly Mentally Infirm		Totals				Grand Total
	Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		M	F	Under 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F							
1. Classification of patients under L.H.A. care at 31.12.70:—															
(a) No. attending a Training Centre or Special Care Unit ...	—	—	36	53	17	10	26	24	—	—	17	10	62	77	166
(b) No. awaiting admission to a Training Centre or Special Care Unit ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61
(c) No. resident in hostel or home for aged ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) No. awaiting admission to a C.C. hostel ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) No. awaiting admission to a home for the aged ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) No. attending day hospital ...	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
(g) Receiving home visits and not included in (a) to (f) above	—	—	31	50	—	—	10	9	—	—	—	—	41	59	100
2. No. of Patients in area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31.12.70:—															
(a) In urgent need of hospital care ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. No. of admissions for temporary residential care during 1970:—															
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Elsewhere ...	—	—	—	1	3	4	2	3	—	—	3	4	2	4	13

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

SECTIONS 29 and 30

WELFARE SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

(a) General Classes

A scheme for the welfare of handicapped persons (general classes) provides a range of services available to any person who is substantially and permanently handicapped by any disability, other than a defect of hearing or sight (whose welfare is provided for under separate schemes). A comprehensive register of all such handicapped persons is maintained, and at the end of the year there were 205 persons on the register, classified according to age and disability.

During 1970 adaptations to the houses of fourteen registered handicapped persons were carried out, free of charge, to mitigate the effects of their disabilities.

Four handicapped persons went to Lakeland View, the County Council Home, six persons went to Prestatyn Holiday Camp, and seventeen persons went to other holiday homes.

Distinguishing badges are issued for fixing to the windscreen and rear windows of cars whose drivers are severely handicapped, in an endeavour to ease their traffic and parking difficulties. At the end of the year there were 31 severely disabled drivers to whom badges had been issued under this scheme.

Facilities for the tuition and practice of handicrafts are provided through the services of the Occupational Therapist who is employed by Lancashire County Health Division No. 16. The number of handicapped persons visited at home for instruction in occupational therapy was 23, the total number of visits being 273. A handicraft centre was also held weekly at Lostock Clinic and this was attended by 35 handicapped persons.

The Stretford and District Handicapped People's Club was organised during 1963, on a voluntary basis, to provide a social centre for handicapped persons resident in the Borough. The Club has continued to thrive and regular meetings have been held on Monday evenings at Moss Park School. A varied programme of social activities has been organised and the Club has been well attended, the total membership being 114 at the end of the year. Ambulance service transport was provided for a number of members who were unable to travel on public service vehicles, and voluntary car transport was also provided in a number of cases.

**Details of Handicapped Persons included on the
Register of Handicapped Persons (General Classes)
as at 31st December, 1970**

Disability	Age Groups										Totals	
	Male					Female						
	0-	16-	30-	50-	65-	0-	16-	30-	50-	65-	M.	F.
A/E	—	—	—	3	8	—	1	—	—	3	11	4
F	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	17	20	4	39
G	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
H/L	—	2	—	3	4	—	—	1	3	1	9	5
Q/T	—	1	1	9	4	—	1	3	5	7	15	16
V	—	2	8	20	15	—	4	10	13	14	45	41
U/W	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Y	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Z	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	5	4	6
TOTALS	—	6	9	37	37	—	6	17	42	51	89	116

CODE :— A/E Amputation.
F Arthritis and Rheumatism.
G Congenital malformations and deformities.
H/L Diseases of the digestive, genito-urinary, heart or circulatory and respiratory systems, and diseases of the skin.

CODE :— Q/T Injuries and diseases of upper and lower limbs and the spine.
V Organic nervous diseases.
U/W Psychoneurosis and psychosis.
X Tuberculosis (respiratory).
Y Tuberculosis (other than respiratory).
Z General diseases and injuries not included above (e.g., asthma, diabetes, malaria).

Welfare Services for the Handicapped

(b) Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

The County Council's Welfare Services for Blind and Partially Sighted Persons are provided under a scheme made in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. The administration of these services in respect of residents in the Borough has been delegated to the Borough Council since 1st April, 1962.

One Social Welfare Officer of the Blind is employed.

Brief details of the scheme are given as follows :—

1. Register of Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

The scheme requires that a register should be kept of blind persons and also a register of partially sighted persons, and as a condition for obtaining services under the scheme an applicant must be on one or other of these registers. Persons who are referred for registration are visited in the first instance by the Home Teacher of the Blind to complete preliminary details. Arrangements are then made for the person to be examined by a recognised Ophthalmologist, the fee being paid by the Authority.

During the year 1970, 11 primary examinations and 14 re-examinations were arranged.

(a) Number of registered blind persons as at 31st December, 1970

	Age Group						
	0-4	5-15	16-20	21-49	50-64	65 & over	Total
Males	1	1	1	13	18	20	54
Females	—	2	—	7	16	50	75
Total	1	3	1	20	34	70	129

(b) Number of registered partially sighted persons as at 31st December, 1970.

	Age Group						
	0-4	5-15	16-20	21-49	50-64	65 & over	Total
Males	—	3	—	4	4	3	14
Females	—	2	1	2	1	29	35
Total	—	5	1	6	5	32	49

(c) Source of reference

The following statement is an analysis of the source of reference of persons for inclusion on the blind or partially sighted persons' register :—

(i) General practitioner	...	...	...	—
(ii) Medical source other than general practitioner	...	...	...	4
(iii) Department of Health and Social Security				3
(iv) Lay source other than Department of Health and Social Security	...	...		4

2. Visiting of Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

When persons have been examined and are included in one of the above-mentioned categories they are visited regularly by the Home Teacher of the Blind whose duties include :—

- Discovery of blind or partially sighted persons and ascertainment of their needs.
- The visitation of blind or partially sighted persons in their homes or elsewhere within the area of the Council.
- Teaching them whenever practicable to read embossed literature.
- Instructing them in simple pastime occupations in their homes or elsewhere and in methods of overcoming the effects of their disability.
- Generally assisting in promoting their welfare.
- Advising them of all available social services.
- Paying particular attention to those persons, who are also suffering from some other form of handicap, the nature of which is such as to increase the disability of blindness or partial sight.

- (h) Organising Social Centres and Handicraft Classes.
- (i) Advising the blind or partially sighted persons how to claim the financial assistance to which they are entitled from pensions or the Department of Health and Social Security.

3. Workshops for the Blind

Arrangements have been made for a number of blind persons to be employed in Workshops which are provided by voluntary agencies for the blind. At the end of the year five men and five women registered in the Borough were employed in the workshops, engaged in such occupations as machine knitting, brush-making, mattress making and shoe repairing.

4. Home Employment

Blind persons desirous of engaging in work on their own account may be assisted by having their earnings augmented in accordance with an approved scale. Two persons were receiving assistance in this way at the end of the year.

5. Employment in Open Industry

Many blind persons do not wish to be employed in a Workshop for the Blind but prefer to work in open industry. In appropriate cases steps may be taken in consultation with the Disablement Resettlement Officer from the Department of Employment and Productivity and the Employment Officer of the Royal National Institute for the Blind to obtain suitable employment.

Occupations of Blind Persons employed in open industry as at 31st December, 1970

Occupation	Men	Women	Total
Computer programmer ...	1	—	1
Shorthand Typists and Typists ...	3	—	3
Telephone Operator ...	2	—	2
Machine Tool Operators ...	4	—	4
Miscellaneous ...	3	—	3
	—	—	—
	13	—	13
	—	—	—

6. General Social Welfare of the Blind

(a) Library Services

Arrangements are made for the loan of Braille books through the National Library for the Blind.

Talking books are supplied through the Nuffield Talking Book Library for the benefit of blind persons who have been unable to learn Braille. Twenty-one persons were in possession of talking-book reproducing machines at the end of the year.

(b) Social and Handicraft Centres

Social and Handicraft Centres are held at the Civic Theatre, Dorset Street, Stretford on the following days:—

Social Centre ... Thursdays, 2-00 p.m. to 4-00 p.m.

Handicraft Centre ... Tuesdays, 2-00 p.m. to 4-00 p.m.

The Centres have proved to be highly successful and are very well attended.

(c) Facilities for Holidays

Arrangements may be made for the provision of holidays for blind persons of one or two weeks' duration, longer holidays being arranged only in very exceptional circumstances.

Applicants are assessed to contribute towards the cost of the holiday in accordance with the scale for handicapped persons, and holidays were arranged for seven blind and two partially-sighted persons.

7. Residential Accommodation for Aged Blind Persons

For various reasons it is found in some cases that aged blind persons cannot be looked after satisfactorily at home or they may be living alone and are in need of care and attention within the meaning of Section 21(1)(a) of the National Assistance Act, 1948. In such cases arrangements may be made for their admission to Homes for the Blind managed by Voluntary Organisations. Three persons were resident in such a home during 1969.

8. Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

The following statement gives information as to the incidence of blindness.

	Cause of Disability						
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Senile Mascular Degeneration	Myopia	Blindness from Diabetes	Trauma	Others
Number of cases receiving treatment during the year in accordance with recommendations given under Section F of Form B.D.8.	7	8	3	2	4	1	5

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Medical examinations carried out by the medical staff during 1970 included the following :—

	No. of examinations
(i) Fitness for employment—County Council employees :—	
(a) No. of medical examinations carried out in connection with posts designated as requiring them 	24
(b) No. of forms M.E.5 (statements of fitness) scrutinised 	221
(c) No. of medical examinations carried out following scrutiny of Form M.E.5.	12
(ii) For entry to Stretford Borough Superannuation and Sickness Pay Schemes ...	18
(iii) For entry to other Local Authority Superannuation and Sickness Pay Schemes ...	3
(iv) Extension of Sickness Pay 	—
(v) Children in care of Children's Committee ...	25
(vi) Entry to Teachers' Training Colleges ...	58
(vii) Entrants to Teaching Profession 	9

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948 AND SECTION 60 HEALTH SERVICES AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1968

All premises used as day nurseries and all child minders as defined in this Act must be registered and comply with the standards adopted by the Local Health Authority.

These standards are designed to prevent overcrowding, to ensure that adequate facilities are available and in general to provide for the health and safety of the children. Periodic inspections are carried out by the medical staff to ensure that the conditions of registration are observed.

There were ten Registered Child Minders in the Borough as at the 31st December, 1970, the total number of authorised child places being 35. In addition, there was one private Day Nursery, providing a total of 38 authorised child-places, and seven Pre-School Play Groups, providing a total of 183 child-places.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the
YEAR ENDED 31st December, 1970

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the privilege to submit my twenty-second Annual Report on the activities of the General Health Services which embrace Environmental Hygiene and Public Cleansing. Particulars reported in the following pages amply illustrate the nature and extent of the work undertaken by the Department and testify to the sustained programme to protect the general public from impaired health and the constant threat of Environmental Pollution.

POLLUTION PREDICTIONS

There is a growing awareness, underlined by the promotion during the period under review of European Conservation Year, of the many facets of man-made pollution and these are evoking an emotive response in the many quarters. Some of the fears expressed are of an alarmist nature and it should be clearly stated that the solution to problems of environmental pollution are within reach. Investigation and further research are required in some fields and this, together with the remedies, is largely a matter of cost. On a national scale much remains to be done in prevention of air pollution, control of river and sea pollution, avoidance of chemical and pesticide pollution entering the food chain, control of nuclear pollution, the reduction of noise pollution in road traffic, aircraft and industry, reversal of dereliction and the progress of urban renewal.

WIND OF CHANGE

From the many and varied projects which are occupying the attention of the Council and its officers it is clear that this is an era of change. Members of the public health team are directly involved in the majority of these developments whether it be the removal of sub-standard housing, the growth of large office blocks, the new pattern of shopping in the new precinct, the

elimination of pollutants from the atmosphere or the needs of urban renewal. The well-established pattern of departmental duties is also undergoing change in that new functions arise with the introduction of new legislation. The Housing Act 1969 placed a new emphasis on modernisation and repair by removing restrictions and increasing the level of grant. In consequence a greater measure of responsibility has fallen on the Department and the Housing Section has been reorganised and reaccommodated in a larger office to gear up to the new scope of improvement grants and the implications of General Improvement Area work. Appropriate clerical assistance has been furnished to free Inspectors for more exacting technical activities now that grants, both discretionary and standard are administered within the department.

NEW AND IMPROVED HOMES

The improvement of the housing stock will lead logically to enhanced property values, to upgrading of neighbourhood units by environmental improvements and will also result in a variation in the rent structure. It is found that the provision made for the regulation of rents is also helping to achieve more extensive repair of dwellings through the qualification certificate procedure. Such certificates are only issued when the house in question is placed in good repair and possessed of all standard amenities. Improvement of the housing stock has made material strides by way of redevelopment of areas formerly occupied by unfit houses. The housing programme of representations of clearance areas is now virtually completed and from now on only small isolated groups of houses calling for clearance action will be encountered. This means that within two years the newly erected units of accommodation will be available in the redevelopment areas for occupation by the families to be displaced.

TOWARDS CLEANER AIR

The domestic smoke control programme is likewise approaching its final stages and already more than 41,000 tons of bituminous coal has been eliminated from the domestic fuel supply each year. This means that many hundreds of tons of smoke, which would otherwise have fallen within the Borough annually, have not been produced. The actual reduction in winter smoke measured at the Town Hall has now reached 75% when compared with the level 10 years ago.

Only one more smoke control area remains to be created and the township will then be fully smoke-controlled apart from a relatively small number of dwellinghouse properties with a limited life. A further bonus of smoke control has been a significant decrease in the level of sulphur dioxide as confirmed by regular measurements.

INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY

The increased productivity in the Public Cleansing Department, recorded in previous reports, continues to confer benefits to the Council. Not only are the savings more valuable as rates of pay rise with inflation but the manpower situation is more settled and the turnover of labour is much reduced. Similarly a significant reduction in man-days lost through sickness and absenteeism is shown later in this report. All these features assist management and foster an attitude of mutual trust and understanding. In practical terms the service has continued with its accustomed efficiency and the regular weekly collection was maintained throughout the year.

INCREASED INCOME

Recovery of paper salvage was not only maintained during the year but also proved capable of gradual extension. The quality of paper coming forward is of course enhanced by separate collection from dwellinghouses and this also enabled the throughput to be maintained. In the previous year I reported that income from sales of baled paper increased by 25%. During the year ended 31st March 1971, the sales income was further increased by almost 10%.

THE NEW LOOK

Special mention should be made on this occasion of the need to provide a new and up-to-date Depot for the Public Cleansing Service. The underlying reasons have been reported in full to the employing committee and active steps are being taken to acquire a suitable site. Having persevered in unsuitable and outmoded buildings for many years it is anticipated that the department will acquire a "new look" within the next two years. This would be most appropriate in view of the impending changes in the structure of local government organisation, because whatever the structure of the mid and late seventies, the requirement of an efficient refuse collection, pest control and salvage recovery service will remain of paramount importance.

My thanks are extended to members of Council for the help and encouragement afforded to me in the execution of old and new duties relative to the environment, and to officers of all departments my appreciation of their assistance and consideration which has made my task so much easier and more rewarding.

Yours obediently,

J. KAY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

(1) CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AREA

(a) Environmental Changes

The interested onlooker cannot fail to notice the changes which are occurring in the environmental circumstances of the Borough. For the past ten years there has been a steady and sustained programme to deal with sub-standard housing which has resulted in extensive redevelopment in the Cornbrook and Clifford Wards with the appearance of tower blocks of flats, low rise flats, maisonettes, houses and accommodation for the elderly. This has improved immensely the housing stock and conferred the added advantage of freedom, (in the redevelopment areas) from domestic smoke. Alongside this constructional activity in the public sector there has been limited house building in the private sector. The 3,530 acres which comprise the Borough are almost fully utilised and only a few small sites become available for house building. Consequently the increase in inhabited dwellings each year is only marginal.

Another feature of the late-sixties and the new decade has been the creation of large office blocks which cater for commercial and professional enterprises and the staffs of various Government Departments. The appearance of the Borough is gradually being transformed and conditions for office workers are being improved. The shopping precinct in the town centre continues to expand and attract shoppers on account of its congenial surroundings, and Phase II is becoming well-advanced. Within this complex the Council have had the foresight to erect a prestige block of public conveniences which have been well appreciated by members of the public in view of the excellent facilities offered without charge and the provision made for handicapped persons.

Changes have also been seen in the road pattern to accommodate the increasing volume of road traffic. Road widening has been progressive with highway improvements and the construction of new and alternative routes to facilitate the free flow of vehicular traffic. One of these new routes links the Trafford Park Industrial Estate with the motorway system whilst an improved gyratory system at the eastern end of the Estate has improved traffic flow both in and out. Industry has not escaped the era of change for there has been a definite move away from production of manufactured goods and a corresponding increase in facilities for warehousing and storage. This has meant a significant decrease in the numbers of persons employed in the Trafford Park area and the Council in consequence are lending their support to measures calculated to redress this recession in productive industry.

The public health team is directly involved in the changes of the past ten years. We have had a part to play in the classifica-

tion and acquisition of unfit houses and the compensation of owners and tenants. Improvements have been secured in facilities in offices, shops and supermarkets. Food hygiene standards have been maintained whilst social patterns have undergone changes. The value of clean air as a health measure is now generally accepted and real progress in the elimination of pollutants from the atmosphere has been made, confirmed by regular daily measurements. The department has moreover accepted control of public conveniences including the prestige block in the town centre.

The stage is now set for further improvement of the housing stock in the years ahead with the aid of grants for alterations, improvements and conversions. This will be accompanied by neighbourhood renewal and environmental changes to give a new look and new amenities to outmoded but soundly constructed dwellings. These measures will be reinforced with clean air, pure water, wholesome foodstuffs, hygienic conditions for food preparation, suppression of noise and all the hygiene control services including prompt and regular removal and disposal of house and trade refuse.

(b) Pattern of Departmental Duties

Whereas the well-tried procedures for control and enforcement of the various Statutes, Regulations, Orders and Circulars must be implemented uniformly and continuously, new duties arise from year to year stemming from new legislation. This means that the volume and variety of the work of your public health staff increases year by year. A notable introduction during the year under review was the issue (or refusal) of qualification certificates to enable controlled rents to be regulated where a dwelling is provided with all Standard amenities, is fit for human habitation and in good repair. Whereas the Health Department deals with qualification certificates, the rent increase is within the province of the Rent Officer.

The total number of visits and inspections made during the year reached 20,770 and the nature and extent of the investigations are summarised in the following classified statement:—

Visits and Inspections							Number
Houses—							
Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,006
Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,658
Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	897
Standard Grants, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	475
Houses in Multiple Occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	694
Visits re Mortgages, House Purchase, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	376
Rent Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	241
Drainage Inspections and Tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,471
Rivers and Streams...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Vacant Land and Dumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	305
Abandoned Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
Rats and Mice Infestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	186
Insect Infestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	473
Visits for Estates Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	899
Factories with Power	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
Factories without Power	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Offices, Shops and R.P. Act—Full Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Re-Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Places of Public Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	235
Boiler Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Smoke Control Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,450
Interviews with Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	520
Re-visits to Premises under Notice—P.H. Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	611
H. Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Visits re-Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	974
Houses in Improvement Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Noise Nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Qualification Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,647
Meat and Foods—							
Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	404
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Grocers and Other Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fried Fish Shops...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Food Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Restaurants and Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Milk Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Food and Drug Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Ice Cream Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Water Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Visits re Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
TOTAL							20,770

(c) Enforcement Action

The work of remedying items of disrepair and defects and the prevention of contraventions of the public health code is effected by informal action wherever possible and a working partnership exists between health department and resident, owner, manager, shopkeeper aimed at securing compliance for mutual advantage. There are always cases, relatively small in number, where delay or procrastination occurs and the enforcement action must be formal to obtain compliance with the department's requirements. The following statement summarises the formal action taken and indicates the progress made during the year.

STATUTORY NOTICES

Section of Act	Subject	Out-standing 31st Dec., 1969	Served	Abated	Out-standing 31st Dec., 1970
Public Health Act, 1936					
24	Maintenance of Combined Drain ...	—	8	8	—
39	Drainage ...	1	23	24	—
45	Defective watercloset	—	2	2	—
91-100	Conditions prejudicial to health ...	4	31	31	4
Public Health Act, 1961					
18	Drainage ...	—	3	3	—
17(1)	Summary powers to remedy stopped-up drain 48 hour notice	1	23	22	2
25	Emergency measures to deal with dangerous buildings ...	—	12	12	—
26	Defective premises ...	6	86	83	9
27(1)	Ruinous and dilapidated buildings ...	—	6	5	1
Public Health Act, 1969					
1	Recurring nuisances	1	1	2	—
	TOTAL ...	13	195	192	16

(2) **FOOD CONTROL**

(a) **Examination of Foods**

In order to maintain a sound and wholesome food supply a regular and sustained examination of foodstuffs offered or prepared for sale in retail and wholesale premises is one of the important duties of your inspectorate. The department is assisted in this matter by the consuming public many of whom are discerning in their purchases and report any untoward signs of inferior condition of foodstuffs. Food traders for their part assist in two ways. Firstly by keen standards of quality control and rotation of stocks and secondly by voluntary surrender of impaired foodstuffs owing to prolonged storage, failure of refrigeration equipment, or other cause. The examination of imported foods transported in sealed containers is no longer undertaken at ports of entry as the containers are forwarded direct to inland warehouses. Any necessary examination is now the duty of the inland authority and this duty can fall heavily on those with a container terminal in their district.

The need to prosecute for the sale of food not of the nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser arises only occasionally and no prosecution under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 was taken during the year. The following quantities of food were found to be unfit for human consumption and were destroyed:—

Class of Food	Weight		
	Tons	Cwts	lbs.
Butchers Meat	2	17	72
Canned Meats		7	60
Other Canned Foods	1	10	25
Fish			2
Fruit and Vegetables		3	79
Frozen Foods (cabinet breakdown) ...	1	15	104
Other foods	4	2	41
TOTAL ...	10	17	47

(b) **Sampling and Testing of Food**

Checks on the compositional quality of articles of food represent a most useful method of safeguarding the suitability of food for the consumer. To obtain optimum benefit from this method of control it has been the practice for many years to co-operate with nearby local authorities to avoid duplication of samples. The change of Public Analyst reported last year

enabled the department to review the arrangements and issue lists of commodities (both foods and drugs) with recommended numbers of samples of each to be taken during each quarter of the year. Thus the work is co-ordinated between five Health Departments and sampling is more effective.

Most comprehensive standards have been laid down by central government in relation to both composition and labelling with strict control of additives, preservatives and colouring substances, yet the number of irregularities detected are very small. Whereas 132 samples of food were purchased during 1970 only 3 proved unsatisfactory and the reports on 10 samples of drugs were all satisfactory. Details of the samples taken are furnished elsewhere in this report. In view of the concern felt regarding the build-up of pesticides in the food chain samples were submitted for pesticide residue.

In addition to the chemical examination of samples of food it is clearly necessary to test various foods for bacterial contamination. Bacteriological samples taken during the year totalled 70, made up of samples of ice cream, synthetic cream, milk and egg, all of which commodities can prove to be vehicles of infection. During the year only one sample of ice cream taken for keeping quality proved to be less than satisfactory. Repeat samples taken thereafter have satisfied the prescribed test.

(c) Food Premises

There are within the Borough many different types of premises used for the manufacture, preparation and sale of food and in every case high standards of hygiene in buildings, equipment and personnel must be maintained. At the close of the year the number of separate food premises totalled 447 and the regulations regarding the provision of wash-hand basins and sinks had been satisfied in all appropriate cases, namely 436 supplied with wash-hand basins and 411 fitted with sinks. The number of visits made to food premises in relation to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, reached a figure of 1,172 and it was found that high standards of hygiene and construction were being maintained.

Conditions in two food premises were such as to call for formal action to secure an adequate remedy. Prosecutions were instituted in both cases on seventeen separate counts and convictions obtained. Fines and costs were imposed amounting to £72 and £20 respectively.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FOOD PREMISES

Type of Business	Number
Grocers and provision dealers	113
Greengrocers and fruiterers	44
Fishmongers	2
Meat Shops	70
Confectioners	24
Fish Friers	28
Sugar confectionery, ice cream, etc.	53
Canteens, cafes, licensed premises	107
Others	6
TOTAL ...	447

(d) Contamination of Food

A continuing hazard in the food industry is the inadvertent inclusion of foreign bodies during manufacture or packing and the formation of mould during warm, moist weather or prolonged storage. During 1970 there were thirteen instances brought to the attention of the department where it was judged that such contamination rendered the foodstuffs unfit for human consumption. Warning letters were issued in the majority of cases and your Inspectors gave technical advice on food hygiene measures and proper rotation of stock where appropriate. In four cases of contamination legal proceedings were instituted against the responsible food traders in accordance with Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The complaints related to nails in a bottle of milk, mould affected crumpets, moths in crispbread and metal wire in a sweet. Convictions were obtained in all four cases and fines and costs imposed totalled £101, on account of the articles of food not being of the nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser. Two other complaints relating to a sliver of glass in a milk bottle and a dirty milk bottle were also the subject of legal proceedings. The cases were taken in pursuance of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations and upon conviction fines and costs were imposed in the sums of £35 and £5 respectively.

FOREIGN MATTER AND MOULD

Commodity	Foreign Matter		Mould
	Number		Number
	Home Produced Food	Imported Food	
Milk	5	—	—
Butter	1	—	—
Cheese	—	1	—
Bread	1	—	1
Meat Pies	—	—	1
Vegetables	1	—	—
Sweets	1	—	—
Other Food	—	—	1
TOTALS	9	1	3

(3) PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION

(a) Measurement and Testing

For more than twenty years the department has been involved in the measurement of pollutants in the atmosphere and, in conjunction with two adjoining local authorities, was instrumental in creating a Standing Conference of Local Authorities on Air Pollution. The work of this body covers all the ramifications of the clean air programme and now represents ten local authorities in the Region South-West from Manchester. During the past decade clean air measures have been actively pursued in the region and the eight authorities, who are implementing a programme of domestic smoke control, have made Orders covering 87,300 dwellings representing 75 % of the total.

The tabulation and appraisal of the measurements obtained from forty-four instruments in the region show that the level of air pollution has been progressively decreased over the past decade and one of the major advances is the marked decrease in winter smoke from dwellinghouses. This general improvement in the cleanliness of the air we breathe is indicated by the volumetric instrument at the Town Hall which gives regular daily readings of concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the outside atmosphere. We have recorded over the past ten years to 31st March 1971, a reduction in winter smoke of 75 % and the mean figures for annual comparisons show a decrease of 70 % in smoke and 40 % in SO₂ over the same ten years.

The activity of SO₂ measured near ground level has shown a pattern of alternate rise and fall with an overall decrease

showing itself at two yearly intervals. Readings for the past three years, however, have shown a steady downward trend and this clearly results from the extension of smoke control areas, the control of the heights of new industrial chimney stacks, and the reduced sulphur content of various fuels, notably oil and improved town's gas produced by the reforming method.

DAILY MEASUREMENT OF SMOKE AND SO₂

Expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre, 1970

TOWN HALL, STRETTFORD

Month	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
January ...	127	572	27	208	351	99
February ...	70	596	28	256	410	137
March ...	84	186	32	279	445	147
April ...	65	223	18	178	328	108
May ...	83	262	22	173	331	55
June ...	37	65	10	151	255	42
July ...	27	64	17	89	239	60
August ...	68	180	22	193	445	32
September...	—	—	—	—	—	—
October ...	91	269	18	167	306	98
November....	88	356	14	140	243	50
December ...	138	676	27	198	705	83
MONTHLY MEAN ...	73			185		

REDUCTION IN SMOKE CONCENTRATION
MEAN DAILY FIGURES FOR TEN YEARS 1961-1971
Expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre

TOWN HALL, STRETFORD

Period			Summer	Winter	Year
Summer	1961	...	132		
Winter	1961/62	...		394	
Year	1961/62	...			263
Summer	1962	...	123		
Winter	1962/63	...		441	
Year	1962/63	...			282
Summer	1963	...	122		
Winter	1963/64	...		298	
Year	1963/64	...			210
Summer	1964	...	96		
Winter	1964/65	...		309	
Year	1964/65	...			203
Summer	1965	...	97		
Winter	1965/66	...		208	
Year	1965/66	...			153
Summer	1966	...	87		
Winter	1966/67	...		161	
Year	1966/67	...			124
Summer	1967	...	72		
Winter	1967/68	...		222	
Year	1967/68	...			147
Summer	1968	...	59		
Winter	1968/69	...		215	
Year	1968/69	...			137
Summer	1969	...	52		
Winter	1969/70	...		136	
Year	1969/70	...			94
Summer	1970	...	56		
Winter	1970/71	...		99	
Year	1970/71	...			78
Reduction over 10 Years			65%	75%	70%

ESTIMATION OF DEPOSITED MATTER
by Deposit Gauge
Milligrammes per square metre per day, 1970
A.E.I. LTD., WEST WORKS, TRAFFORD PARK

Month	Rain (ins.)	pH value	In- soluble matter	Soluble matter	Total Solids
January	2.80	4.1	216	94	310
February	3.43	3.8	283	182	465
March	2.56	4.0	269	139	408
April					(a)
May	0.43	3.9	245(b)	87	332
June	1.42	6.9	367(b)	149	515
July	3.31	6.9	333(b)	233	566
August	2.84	4.7	357(b)	157	514
September	1.58	4.2	322(b)	106	428
October	2.76	3.7	279(b)	193	472
November	6.07	3.7	203(b)	182	385
December	1.30	4.2	156	99	254
MONTHLY MEAN			266		423

- (a) Gauge bowl missing
- (b) Contained some iron rust

ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE
expressed as mgms. SO₂/day/100 cm² Batch A PbO₂
Monthly results during 1970

MONTH	STATIONS	
	Lostock Library	A.E.I. Ltd. West Works
January	1.8	3.4
February	2.0	5.2
March	1.9	4.6
April	1.2	3.8
May	1.3	3.0
June	1.3	2.6
July	0.45	3.6
August	0.9	2.6
September	0.8	2.6
October	1.2	3.6
November	1.3	2.9
December	1.8	2.9

(b) Dombestic Smoke Control
 Although no smoke control Order came into operation during 1970 it was nevertheless a year of steady progress.

Owing to circumstances which applied throughout the country it was found necessary to phase out the production of coal gas by carbonisation and in consequence only limited amounts of gas coke were produced after 1st April 1970. This meant a cut-back in supplies of approximately 33% and fears were expressed that there would be inadequate supplies of solid smokeless fuel for the winter of 1970/1971, and that some house coal would have to be burned on improved open fires. Measures were taken to conserve stocks of smokeless fuel and many public buildings were newly equipped for an alternative fuel whilst certain carbonisation plants were continued in use (by Government action) longer than was anticipated. Even with these and other measures stocks had fallen by early December to less than two weeks' supply and fears of heavy or prolonged snowfalls made it prudent to recommend the suspension of those Smoke Control Orders which had depended on gas coke prior to 1964. In Stretford this meant Areas 1—4 which were suspended from 17th December 1970 to 30th April 1971. On account of a mild winter the amount of house coal burned in domestic grates was only minimal and by April ample stocks of solid smokeless fuels were available.

In the meantime, of course, a new smoke control area had been created and the Order was confirmed on the 22nd April 1970. The firegrate conversions during the remainder of the year were all executed in piped or wired fuels which reduced to some extent the winter demand for solid smokeless fuel.

By the end of the year more than 14,000 dwellings were smoke-controlled and this total represents the replacement of 41,135 tons of bituminous coal each year, or expressed another way, 1,358 tons of smoke have been eliminated annually from domestic sources within the Borough.

(c) Industrial Programme

Your Inspectors made 141 visits to boiler houses for the purpose of checking the efficient working of industrial furnaces and steam raising equipment or for the examination of new proposals. During the year there were six notifications received for proposed plant alterations and four applications for prior approval of proposals. In only one case were alterations called for and all four applications were granted.

During the course of the year 235 time-recorded smoke observations were made on industrial chimney stacks. The standard of emission was good and in no case was it found necessary to recommend legal proceedings. Powers to control chimney heights resulted in four applications and alterations were required in one case. With this modification agreed the

four applications were granted. The dust and grit content of the air has been significantly reduced and once again there was no need to issue directions for the measurement of dust and grit in chimney stacks.

(4) HOUSING CONDITIONS

(a) Standard of existing property

The number of occupied dwellings within the Borough totalled 19,090 at the end of 1970. On account of the implementation of the clearance programme the general standard of the housing stock has been steadily improved as substandard property has been eliminated and new units of accommodation have been provided. The design of the newly-created houses, flats and maisonettes includes all modern amenities to a high standard with smoke-free means of space heating. During the year the number of new dwellings erected in the public sector included 295 flats and 12 maisonettes, and in the private sector 5 houses.

The progressive demolition of unfit property accounted for 540 houses in or adjoining clearance areas and two further houses became the subject of a Closing Order during the period under review. In anticipation of further demolition of unfit properties 898 persons representing 338 families, displaced by action under the clearance programme, were suitably rehoused.

During the year under review only 46 unfit dwellings were covered by clearance orders in consequence of the first phase of the clearance programme being virtually completed. This will mean that the remaining stock of older houses are capable and worthy of improvement and will be incorporated progressively in the General Improvement Areas commencing with the pilot scheme in Old Trafford.

In the meantime owner-occupiers are taking steps to improve and modernise their homes and during the year 12 improvement loans, 2 discretionary grants and 60 standard grants were approved. With increasing publicity at national level and the declaration of general improvement areas, a big increase in this facet of house improvement is to be expected.

One of the notable forces making for disrepair and unsatisfactory housing conditions is undoubtedly the practice of multiple letting of part-furnished accommodation which still casts squalor over certain parts of the district. This has been aptly described as "Sharing without caring". There are 215 houses known to be in multiple occupation and of this number more than 100 are in need of repairs or the provision of amenities. These are receiving attention under the Housing

Acts and 694 visits were made for this purpose during the year. Conditions have been ameliorated and standards of management have been improved following action by the department. It was found possible to terminate two control orders but a further control order was made during the year and 33 direction limits on overcrowding.

It will be recalled that Part III of the Housing Act, 1969, provides for the regulation of the rent of dwelling houses provided they are in good repair and possess the standard amenities. This is having a beneficial effect on the standards of repair and maintenance.

(b) Repairs to Dwellinghouse Property

This facet of housing demands sustained activity during the year to ensure that dwellings are maintained to a suitable standard. The department instigated necessary repairs in 1,653 houses and carried out 4,947 inspections and visits of supervision in this connection. It was not found necessary to enforce any notices by the execution of work in default as the owners gave the necessary instructions to their contractors. In 247 cases, the properties which had become unfit were deemed to be capable of being made fit at reasonable expense. Informal action by the department resulted in 36 being made fit but formal notice had to be served on owners of the remaining 211 dwellinghouses. Relatively few houses within the Borough lack the normal amenities but much work is still needed to ensure the provision of indoor waterclosets. This end was achieved with the aid of Standard grants in 53 dwellings of which 44 were owner/occupied; approval had been given at the end of the year for a further 7 standard grants.

(c) Clearance of Unfit Dwellings

The programme for clearance and redevelopment of areas of unfit dwellings proceeded during the year in relation to rehousing of families from unfit properties acquired by compulsory purchase orders and the redevelopment of cleared sites. The phasing of action was such that further official representations covering the few remaining areas had to be deferred, and only small pockets of substandard houses were in fact represented. Clearance orders were declared in respect of the following three groups of unfit houses during the year:—

Dwellings Represented as Unfit for Human Habitation

Date	Area No.	Properties	Number	
			Dwellings	Occupants
13.1.70	54	14 Bannister Street (with 2 Lacy Street 4-60 Lacy Street 7 Lacy Street 5, 11, 15, 19, 23-27 Queen Street	38	102
10.3.70	55	2 and 4 Kings Avenue 1 and 3 Princes Avenue ...	4	16
14.4.70	56	6 and 8 Kings Avenue 5 and 7 Princes Avenue ...	4	15
		TOTALS	46	133

(5) OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT,
1963

(a) Registration and General Inspections

The total number of offices, shops and railway premises within the Borough do not appear in the register of the local authority, as offices connected with factories or offices occupied by local authorities, fall within the jurisdiction of H.M. Factory Inspectorate. Furthermore, retail shops where the business is carried on by members of one family need not be registered. The premises however which required to be registered by the local authority totalled 509 at the end of 1970, which represented a decrease of a further 35 in the number of premises on the register. The redevelopment of the town centre and the erection of several large blocks of offices account for the variation in the figures, as many of the smaller shops and offices have now been superseded owing to the implementation of redevelopment proposals.

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year
Offices	29	213	22
Retail Shops ...	15	212	62
Wholesale Shops, warehouses ...	13	53	8
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	—	29	6
Fuel storage depots	—	2	—
TOTALS ...	57	509	98

Total number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises under the Act 280.

In this Schedule—

“general inspection” means any inspection of premises to which the Act applies which is undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining whether all the relevant provisions of the Act and instruments thereunder are complied with as respects those premises; and “registered premises” means any premises in respect of which a notice under section 49 of the Act has been received by a local authority and the

expression “premises registered” shall be construed accordingly.

(b) Contraventions of the Act

During the year 280 routine visits were made in pursuance of the Act and this revealed 167 contraventions. These are analysed in the following table, and it will be seen that they relate mainly to lack of cleanliness, inadequate lighting and the unsatisfactory condition of floors, passages and staircases, the lack of adequate first aid requisites and insufficient temperatures in certain shops during the colder weather. It was not found necessary to institute formal proceedings in respect of any of the contraventions as they were of a minor nature and were remedied promptly.

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions found	Section	Number of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness 19	13	Sitting facilities 3
5	Overcrowding 2	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers) ... —
6	Temperature 33	15	Eating Facilities —
7	Ventilation 8	16	Floors, passages and stairs ... 17
8	Lighting 13	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery —
9	Sanitary Conveniences ... 6	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery —
10	Washing facilities 4	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery —
11	Supply of Drinking Water ... —	23	Prohibition of heavy work ... —
12	Clothing Accommodation ... —	24	First Aid 46
			Lack of Abstract 16
			TOTAL ... 167

(c) Reported Accidents

The incidence of accidents reported from registered premises during the year was of small proportions and all were non-fatal and of a minor nature. The circumstances of the accidents were such that of the 13 reported only 4 accidents called for investigation. No action was found to be necessary in the case of one accident investigated and informal advice was tendered in repect of the three remaining incidents.

REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Workplace	No. Reported		Total No. Investigated	Action Recommended			No. Action
	Fatal	Non-Fatal		Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	
Offices	—	4	2	—	—	2	—
Retail Shops	—	2	1	—	—	1	1
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	6	1	—	—	—	—
Catering Establishments open to public, canteens	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel Storage Depots...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	—	13	4	—	—	3	1

ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery	—	—	1	1	—
Transport	—	—	1	—	—
Falls of persons	2	1	1	—	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person ...	1	—	—	—	—
Handling goods	1	1	2	—	—
Struck by falling object ...	—	—	—	—	—
Fires and Explosions ...	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—
Use of hand tools	—	—	1	—	—
Not otherwise specified ...	—	—	—	—	—

(6) OTHER ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

(a) Schools and Factories

The standard of school premises throughout the Borough is consistently good except that the older Church schools leave something to be desired in both planning and facilities for the staff and pupils. All 32 schools are provided with adequate sanitary accommodation, having modern waterclosets connected to the main sewer. The condition and drainage of all yard surfaces were found to be satisfactory during the many visits as were also the facilities for taking school meals. Towards the end of the year arrangements were in hand for regular visits to all school premises by the pest control staff for the purpose of survey and treatment against mice and insect pests.

Regular visits are also made to the 420 factories employing mechanical power and 28 factories without power within the Borough. In the factories where mechanical power is employed 158 visits were made to check the condition and adequacy of sanitary accommodation, and the seven defects which were detected were promptly remedied.

(b) Drainage

In built-up areas sound and serviceable drainage systems are an hygienic necessity and accordingly the Department makes a sustained effort to ensure that new drains are properly constructed and existing drains are adequately maintained. Plans for all proposed new buildings deposited with the Borough Engineer are referred to the Department for attention to drainage and other matters. Repair work on existing drains is likewise subject to notification and no backfilling may be carried out within the succeeding twenty-four hours without sanction. During the year 1,471 visits were made for the purpose of testing and examining drains, and only in 23 cases was it found necessary to take formal action to secure compliance with drainage regulations. Residential properties are normally drained in combination and all such combined drains constructed prior to November 1937 vest in the local authority. This imposes a duty on the Council to maintain combined drains but the enabling legislation empowers the recovery of the expenditure incurred from the owners of the several properties deriving benefit from the affected length of drain. This aspect of a property-owners responsibility is not usually appreciated and often leads to objections from and repeated explanations to the reluctant parties.

(c) Noise Abatement

Action to abate serious noise and vibration nuisance is rarely called for within the Borough and only in few cases is it found that industrial noise causes any annoyance. Usually it

results from inadequate maintenance such as worn bearings, fans out of balance or in need of repair. Few cases occur in the domestic field owing to amplification of music or barking of dogs. Only five complaints were received during the year, three being from an industrial source and two of domestic origin. A total of 14 visits were required to satisfy the complaints.

Persistent loud and continuous noise has rarely been a feature of the community life and the public never complain of traffic noise, although substantial at times, nor about aircraft noise which is only intermittent. It is quite a different matter, however, near to airports where the regular screaming of jet engines on take-off and landing represents one of the most serious forms of pollution of the environment.

(7) PEST CONTROL

Rodent and insect pests constitute a threat to the environment in view of the inroads made into food supplies by actual consumption or despoilation of foodstuffs, and by the damage to buildings, services and commodities which often arises on account of the destructive nature of pests. For this reason complaints are investigated without delay and tried baiting techniques employed to determine means of ingress into buildings and areas of infestation, together with approved methods of elimination. When infestations have been brought under control proofing measures are employed to prevent a recurrence of infestation. The activities of the pest control section are not just limited to investigations upon complaint but also include a system of regular inspection and treatment of commercial and industrial premises on the basis of annual contracts. The availability of such a service over many years has enabled a firm control of rodent and insect pests to be achieved. During the past year 1,295 visits were made by the pest control staff and in addition the Public Health Inspectorate made 186 visits to investigate particular pest problems. The extent of premises involved in our pest control activities can be seen in the following table which summarises the annual return to the Divisional Pests Officer.

RODENT CONTROL OPERATIONS

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
No of properties in district ...	21,507	5
a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification ...	259	1
b. Number infested by		
Rats	66	1
Mice	186	—
a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	76	3
b. Number infested by		
Rats	41	3
Mice	49	1

For at least five years there has been an increasing degree of resistance, on the part of mice, to the anti-coagulant Warfarin, and the Department have been discouraging the use of mouse warfarin for the same period. Following our trials with the stupefying of wild pigeons we formulated a bait containing Alpha Chloralose which has been most successful against mice. Accordingly we are able to offer householders and shopkeepers, who prefer to treat their own premises without the intervention of the Department, a reliable and painless bait to destroy mice. The services of the Department are also used for the destruction of insect pests both in domestic and commercial premises. Contracts have been secured for insect elimination in canteens and warehouses and this branch of the service will be extended.

Reports of household insect pests during 1970 totalled 156 of which only 56 related to Council dwellings. One method of treatment devised for use against cockroaches has proved successful and popular in dealing with sub-floor spaces. Instead of the former exercise of lifting floorboards to introduce the insecticide to haunts beneath the floor, it is now standard practice to force the insecticidal powder through ventilation bricks from outside the premises using a pressure gun and lance. A cylinder of compressed air is carried in the van to prime the gun as necessary.

The control of the rat population in the sewers is a most important prerequisite to avoiding or reducing the incidence of surface infestations, because faults in sewers or defects in

drains can permit egress of rats to land and buildings. Recent and future redevelopment operations involving demolition of buildings have alerted the Department to anticipate this danger and in consequence attention has been given to the Clifford Ward area and the development of the Stretford Arndale Centre. Sewers in these areas were again included in the maintenance treatments in April 1970 when Fluoracetamide was used in muslin bags which were introduced into 242 sewer manholes.

Feral pigeons still constitute a threat to public health as flocks take over varying locations in the Borough, usually about high buildings with features which permit convenient perching. The main reservoir of the feral pigeon population however is the industrial complex which surrounds the docks of the Manchester Ship Canal and which contains grain elevators and other sources of food. The scope of the problem is indicated by the estimated number of wild pigeons in the area of the docks at the end of the year, namely, 4,000 birds. The method of control incorporates the use of stupefying bait which is laid at established points at a time when there is the least possibility of disturbance. Our campaigns over the past four years show that a Sunday morning is most suitable and accordingly the stupefying bait is laid before dawn. Once the pigeons have fed they become narcotised and may be collected at will to be humanely destroyed. Approximately 2,000 wild pigeons are taken each year by this method with the co-operation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Local firms who are affected by the large flocks of feral pigeons have co-operated with the Department and have given financial support so that the problem is now being brought under control.

(8) PUBLIC SAFETY

Quantities of petroleum spirit and petroleum mixtures are stored in 111 installations within the Borough and these are subject to licensing conditions for the purpose of ensuring safe storage. The delivery of petroleum spirit by road tankers is also covered by stringent requirements and during the year all such conditions were satisfied. The testing of underground tanks and pipe lines and the maintenance of associated equipment called for 110 visits during the year. Upon the issue of renewed licences for storage at the end of the year new conditions were introduced defining the risk area and providing for the electrical equipment to be tested every three years and for certificates of suitability to be furnished. Fees for the issue of licences resulted in an income of £460.

The seasonal sale of fireworks from registered premises is regarded as an opportunity to remind shopkeepers of the

precautions to be taken in the sale and storage of both fireworks and shop goods. There were 42 applications for registration and all were issued with a circular letter and a leaflet published by the Central Office of Information.

The number of public hire vehicles which are licensed to ply for hire within the Borough is restricted to sixteen. All these vehicles are of the regulation taxi design and are maintained to good standards. Each year they are tested at the Longford Yard Vehicle Testing Station for roadworthiness. In the year to which this report relates only minor items of wear and tear were reported upon inspection and these were given prompt attention by the owners prior to the annual parade and inspection of hackney carriages at the Town Hall.

(9) PUBLIC MORTUARY

The mortuary service continued during the year in a most satisfactory manner and on 129 occasions bodies were admitted to the mortuary under the direction of the County Police. The following table shows the certified cause of death in each case, sub-divided into five separate categories:—

PUBLIC MORTUARY

Cause of Death	Number of occasions when Mortuary used
Natural Causes	119
Accidental Death	
Crushed Skull 1	
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning 1	
Asphyxia 1	3
Murder	
Strangulation 1	1
Suicide	
Hanging 1	
Barbiturate Poisoning ... 1	
Drowning 1	
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning 2	5
Open Verdict	
Drowning 1	1
TOTAL ...	129

(10) PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) Collection of House and Trade Refuse

The arrangements adopted by the management for the regular weekly collection of solid wastes during the period

under review again proved to be most satisfactory. The collections are organised on the daily task system which ensures that the work is completed on the appropriate day of collection and the householder knows the day and the approximate time at which the team will call. The system also makes possible a fixed weekly bonus if the work is completed in accordance with an agreed level of productivity. Following the introduction and review of the incentive bonus scheme based on work measurement the work of the Department is accomplished by fewer vehicles and fewer men resulting in a saving to the Council in a time of rising costs. There was no interruption of the routine work of the Cleansing Department owing to industrial action even though a widespread strike of council workers in selected areas arose from the so-called "dirty jobs dispute", during the summer. Accordingly a regular weekly collection was maintained throughout the year, with twice weekly collections from tower blocks of flats, maisonettes, and premises in the shopping precinct. Where the weekly phasing of the work was disturbed by the incidence of Bank holidays the service was maintained by working Saturdays to avoid a build up of extra refuse and associated problems. Holiday leave entitlement is organised on a rota basis throughout the summer to avoid depletion of staff beyond a manageable margin, and limited winter leave is available to men with longer service. Sickness leave can be expected to fall more heavily during the winter months and in consequence the availability of manpower is fairly constant throughout the year.

The Department recorded during the year ended 31st March 1971, the emptying of the contents of 1,058,909 standard dustbins, 4,188 paper sacks and 25,998 bulk containers, on the six regular rounds for the collection of house and trade refuse. It will be recalled that the use of bulk containers is being encouraged because the labour cost is much lower than for standard dustbins on account of the mechanised lifting and emptying of the containers. The records show an increase of 30% in the use of bulk containers when compared with the previous year. The tendency for greater quantities of rubbish to be produced year by year is not confined to the proper storage arrangements of dwellinghouse and shop property. Bulky items of refuse including furniture and household discards are coming forward in greater quantity. Despite a free collection service, many of these discarded items still appear on vacant land and in passages and are cleared by the Department as transport is available.

(b) Refuse Disposal

The reclamation of land south of Urmston Lane by means of controlled tipping is now well advanced and has provided acreage for the Stretford Cricket Club and allotment gardens

at the finished level. A start has also been made in the preparation of 18 football pitches to augment those at Turn Moss which will later be required for the proposed golf-course. Considerable quantities of top soil have been recovered from the tipping land and also substantial amounts have been made available from the construction of the Sale Eastern Bypass. These extensive motorways will make some inroads into the land still available for future tipping but it is estimated that 12 years capacity still remains when allowance is made for increasing volume of refuse from year to year and the facilities extended to the City of Salford pending erection by the City Council of a direct Incineration Plant at Wallness Depot.

The future pattern of the disposal of solid wastes is now emerging from proposals made by H.M. Government in relation to local government reorganisation and from studies conducted by the Local Government Operational Research Unit in respect of waste disposal problems in the Greater Manchester Area. It is now almost certain that the responsibility for refuse disposal will in future lie with the Metropolitan County of Greater Manchester and the District Councils will continue to exercise the functions relating to refuse collection, salvage recovery, street cleansing etc. The transfer of functions concerned with waste disposal will also mean the transfer of property and resources and policy will be determined in relation to the large and populous area forming South East Lancashire and North East Cheshire. Owing to the gradual exhaustion of suitable tipping land in the area it is likely that refuse disposal will be effected by direct incineration in the Manchester conurbation. The working party of officers studying the disposal problems of Group 14 have reached the conclusion that, for the area as a whole, the most suitable method of disposal would be by direct incineration which should be in operation not later than 1980. In the meantime the activities of this Department will be exercised in the controlled tipping of some 20,000 tons of solid waste per annum.

(c) Public Conveniences

The erection of a new block of public conveniences at the town centre made possible the discontinuance of outmoded public toilets at the Civic Theatre and this Department was entrusted with the administration of all public conveniences within the Borough except for those actually sited within the parks. The new prestige block is of modern design and also caters for disabled persons who can enter with the aid of wheel chairs. The conveniences are attended throughout the day from 8.0 a.m. to 10.0 p.m. and the women staff transferred from the Civic Theatre and the men recruited for the purpose have shown much enthusiasm in maintaining the premises to a very high standard. The conveniences were opened on 1st June 1970

and the facilities are provided to the public without payment.

The following is a list of public conveniences controlled by the Health Department:—

Site	Remarks
1. Chester Road (Stretford Arndale Centre)	Attended—erected 1970 Facilities for handicapped persons
2. Chester Road (Trafford Bar—underground)	Attended—scheduled for closing in 1973
3. The Quadrant	Not staffed
4. Throstles Nest	Not staffed
5. Bradfield Road	Not staffed
6. Third Avenue	Not staffed
7. Chester Road (Dog and Partridge island)	Males only
8. Trafford Bar	Males only
9. Shrewsbury Hotel	Males only
10. Northumberland Hotel	Males only

The provision of additional modern public conveniences is envisaged during the next two years when it will be expedient to eliminate the four outmoded urinals shown in the above list. A new block is planned for the junction of Chester Road and Warwick Road when the existing island is modified along with road improvements. This will also enable the old underground conveniences at Trafford Bar to be closed and will in turn facilitate the more effective redevelopment of this triangular plot of land. An underground male convenience planned in connection with the pedestrian underpass at Chester Road/Edge Lane may not be constructed on account of the possibility of vandalism and in view of the close proximity of the attended conveniences opened last year. One further proposal for a new block of public conveniences is included in the new community centre for Old Trafford which is planned in connection with the redevelopment of the area surrounding the parish church of St. Bride.

(d) Transport

The fleet of refuse collecting vehicles remained unchanged during the year as the variation in the teams of the productivity agreement had enabled the collection rounds to be merged from six to five using five Paxit compression vehicles for the regular rounds comprising standard dustbins. Because one such vehicle had been taken out of regular use in November and one new vehicle was delivered in December 1969 there was no need to purchase a renewal during the subsequent financial year. The old Track Marshall 55 bulldozer approximately ten years old was replaced and the following vehicles were in use at the end of the year.

Date Registered	Registration Number	Make of Vehicle	£ Cost	1971 Value £	User
1960 June	29 NTJ	Dennis Paxit II	2,955	Nil	Spare
1961 Nov.	544 WTF	Dennis Paxit III	3,725	Nil	Round 1
1962 July	2919 TD	Ford Thames Trader	1,147	Nil	Shops
1962 Dec.	2564 TE	Dennis Paxit III	3,740	Nil	Spare
1964 June	FTF 896B	Dennis Paxit III	3,990	Nil	Round 2
1965 Oct.	RTE 217C	Dennis Paxit III	3,795	570	Round 3
1965 April (Purchased June 1965 second hand)	MTF 266C	Austin Omnivan	604	94	General
1966 July	XTE 982D	Muirhill Dumper	140	Nil	Disposal
1967 May	DTD 337E	Austin Van	1,227	435	Salvage
1967 Aug.	ETJ 787F	Austin Tipper	1,700	765	Miscellaneous
1967 Oct.	GTB 207F	Dennis Paxit III	4,317	1,947	Round 4
1968 July		Dennis Paxit II	2,464	1,120	Miscellaneous
		Weatherhill Hyd- raulic Shovel	5,078	3,048	Disposal
1968 Sept.	MTF 546G	Gibson 50 Bin Hoist Truck	4,673	3,038	Bulk Container
1969 July	RBA 394G	Ford Transit Custom Van	700	525	Pest Control
1969 Dec.	VTB 402H	Dennis Paxit III C	5,535	4,152	Round 5
1970 Mar.		Track Marshall 55	3,906	3,516	Disposal

(e) **Salvage**

The steady demand by the board mills for wastepaper enabled the annual output to be stepped up to an all-time record income exceeding £11,220. After more than three years service the new baling press continued to give very satisfactory results in terms of the quality and size of the bales and the reduced labour costs in sorting and baling. Likewise the clamp-lift truck facilitates the handling, stacking and loading of the heavy bales of paper and fibreboard and earns an extra bonus of 25p per ton for all grades. The quantities and value of salvage recovered and despatched from the Depot during the financial year ended 31st March, 1971 are shown in the following table:—

Material	Weight		Income		
	Tons	Cwts	£	s.	d.
Mixed Waste Paper ...	637	11	6,708	15	7
Fibreboard ...	250	5	3,070	14	1
Newsprint ...	112	18	1,441	10	3
TOTAL ...	1,000	14	11,220	19	11

The separate collection of waste paper from dwellinghouses has produced many benefits and not least has made possible increased revenue as shown in the following comparison for the past five years:—

Year Ended				Income from Paper Salvage		
				£	s.	d.
31st March, 1967	...	...	...	3,818	5	8
31st March, 1968	...	...	...	4,967	9	0
31st March, 1969	...	...	...	9,057	17	0
31st March, 1970	...	...	...	10,300	17	3
31st March, 1971	...	...	...	11,220	19	11

(f) Cleansing Department Establishment

The previous reduction in the staffing position occasioned by reorganisation for increased productivity has been maintained during the year at a total of 57 men. This appears to be adequate to meet the work load of the Department even allowing for sickness and holidays. Turnover of labour has been reduced and the average age of the men employed still shows a tendency to fall. Analysis by age groups gives the present position as follows:—

Over 50 years	...	...	36 %
Over 40 years	...	...	14 %
Under 40 years	...	...	50 %

It is gratifying to report a further reduction in sickness and absenteeism during the year and this may be one of the fringe benefits of an incentive bonus scheme. A total of 1,122 man-days were lost as against 1,596 in the previous year, as shown in the following tables giving a comparison over five years:—

RECORD OF SICKNESS AND ABSENTEEISM

		Man/Days Lost					Proportion of Labour				
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Employment:											
Refuse Collection	...	1,499	1,596	1,653	1,499	844	10·3 %	11·0 %	17·0 %	7·0 %	9·5 %
Refuse Disposal	...	—	11	—	—	40	—	1·7 %	—	—	5·1 %
Salvage ...	...	109	71	26	55	238	7·0 %	3·4 %	1·4 %	3·0 %	13·0 %
Disinfestation	...	—	15	1	42	—	—	5·6 %	—	16·0 %	—
Motor Repairs	...	4	—	—	—	—	1·3 %	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	...	1,612	1,693	1,680	1,596	1,122					

	Man/Days Lost					Proportion				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cause of Absence:										
Accidents	138	115	122	12	72	8.5%	6.8%	7.3%	1.0%	6.4% ^b
Influenza	94	122	53	173	14	6.0%	7.2%	3.2%	11.0%	1.3% ^b
Respiratory Diseases ...	176	318	291	436	259	11.0%	18.9%	17.3%	27.0%	23.1% ^b
Other ailments	547	549	776	598	558	34.5%	32.4%	46.1%	37.0%	49.7% ^b
Unknown (unpaid) ...	657	589	438	377	219	40.0%	34.7%	26.1%	24.0%	19.5% ^b
TOTALS	1,612	1,693	1,680	1,596	1,122	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%^b

(11) STAFF

It has been noted in previous reports that staff changes are few and only rarely is it found that vacancies occur. The year 1970 brought only the resignation of one younger officer to enable him to fill an appointment elsewhere. This meant that the aims of the Department were pursued consistently and as the foregoing pages indicate much headway was made in various aspects of environmental hygiene. All members of the staff without exception have shown real enthusiasm for their work and I wish to acknowledge their loyal support and readiness to reinforce the Council's intention to implement to the full all functions concerned with Public Health.

